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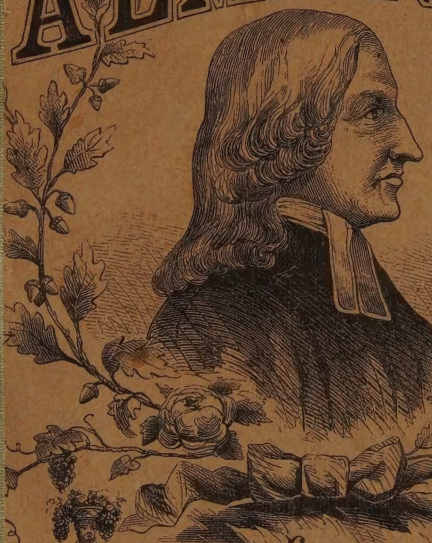
The METHODIST ALMANAC



for

1866.

POE & HITCHCOCK:
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO.
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"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

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Net Cash Assets July 1, 1865, ...	$3,715,439.47
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It is the duty of every poor man to insure his cottage, every moderate man his residence, every rich man his mansion, so that dependent, loved ones may not be made to suffer the unforeseen calamity of fire. The dwellings should ALL be insured.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY DEBTOR TO INSURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HIS CREDITOR, AND IT IS THE DUTY OF THE CREDITOR TO SEE THAT HE DOES IT, AND IF HE WILL NOT DO IT, TO DO IT HIMSELF.

Merchants of the wiser sort have a proverb that "the business that will not pay for Insurance will not pay to follow." All Merchants should insure.

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THE

METHODIST ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1866.

BEING THE NINETIETH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

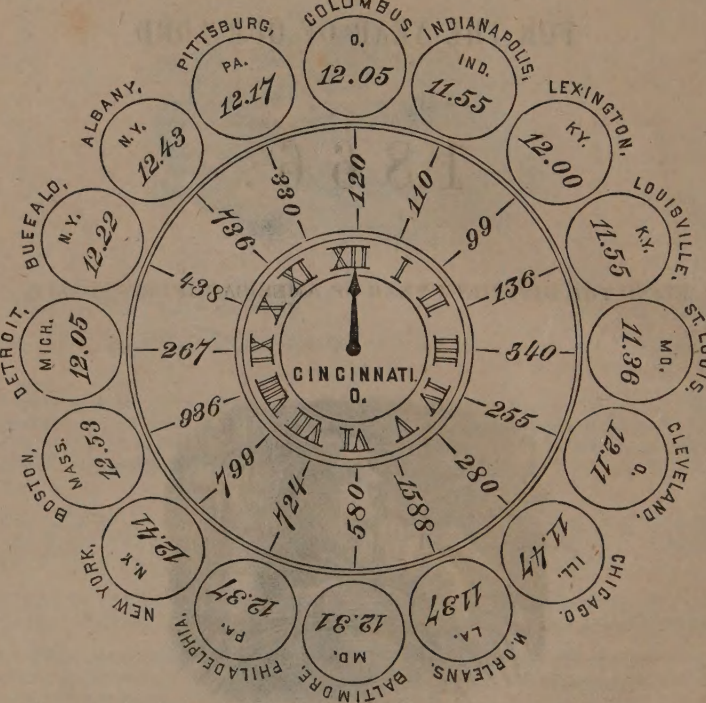
ASTRONOMY.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO:
PUBLISHED BY POE & HITCHCOCK.

R. P. THOMPSON, PRINTER.

CLAREMONT, CALIF.

TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATOR.



The above Indicator represents the distance and difference in time from Cincinnati to the principal cities in the Union. The figures on the lines denote the distance; those in the small circles the time. Thus, when it is 12 o'clock in Cincinnati, it is 11 o'clock and 36 minutes at St. Louis, 340 miles distant. The difference in time is, of course, 24 minutes.

THE

METHODIST ALMANAC.

1866.

CALCULATED IN MEAN OR CLOCK TIME.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

THE SUN.

MAJOR PLANETS.

1. Mercury.
2. Venus.
3. Earth.
4. Mars.
5. Jupiter.
6. Saturn.
7. Uranus.
8. Neptune.

ASTEROIDS.

1. Ceres.
2. Pallas.
3. Juno.
4. Vesta.
5. Astræa.
6. Hebe.
7. Iris.
8. Flora.
9. Metis.
10. Hygeia.
11. Parthenope.
12. Victoria.
13. Egeria.
14. Irene.
15. Eunomia.
16. Psyche.
17. Thetis.
18. Melpomene.
19. Fortuna.
20. Massilia.
21. Lutetia.
22. Calliope.
23. Thalia.
24. Themis.
25. Phocæa.
26. Proserpina.
27. Euterpe.
28. Bellona.
29. Amphitrite.
30. Urania.
31. Euphrosyne.
32. Pomona.
33. Polyhymnia.
34. Circe.
35. Leucothea.
36. Atalanta.
37. Fides.
38. Leda.
39. Lætitia.
40. Harmonia.
41. Daphne.
42. Isis.
43. Ariadne.
44. Nysa.
45. Eugenia.
46. Hestia.
47. Aglaia.
48. Doris.
49. Pales.
50. Virginia.
51. Nemausa.
52. Europa.
53. Calypso.
54. Alexandra.
55. Pandora.
56. Melete.
57. Mnemosyne.
58. Concordia.
59. Elpis.
60. Echo.
61. Danaë.
62. Erato.
63. Ausonia.
64. Angelina.
65. Cybele.
66. Maia.
67. Asia.
68. Leto.
69. Hesperia.
70. Panopæa.
71. Feronia.
72. Niobe.
73. Clytie.
74. Galatea.
75. Eurydice.
76. Freia.
77. Frigga.
78. Diana.
79. Eurynome.
80. Sappho.
81. Terpsichore.
82. Alcmene.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun.
● New Moon.
☽ First Quarter of Moon.
○ Full Moon.
☾ Last Quarter of Moon.
☿ Mercury.
♀ Venus.
⊕ or ♁ Earth.
♂ Mars.
♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn.
♅ Uranus.
N. Neptune.
☊ Ascending Node.
☋ Descending Node.
D Days.
H Hours.
M Minutes.
S Seconds.
☌ Opposition, differing 180° in longitude or right ascension.
☌ Conjunction, having the same longitude or right ascension.
△ Trine, separated 120° in longitude.
□ Quartile, or Quadrature, differing 90° in longitude.
✶ Sextile, differing 60° in longitude.
m Morning.
e Evening.

Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and the other Asteroids are now generally indicated by a circle ○, inclosing the number indicating the order of their discovery.

ECLIPSES.

In this year there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the Sun, March 16th. Invisible in the United States.

II. A total eclipse of the Moon, March 30th, in the evening. Visible as follows:

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Enters shadow.	Beginning of Total Eclipse.	End of Total Eclipse.	Leaves shadow.
	H M	H M	H M	H M
Boston	9 54	11 0	12 39 morn.	1 46 morn., Mar. 31.
Albany	9 42	10 48	12 27 morn.	1 34 morn., Mar. 31.
Cincinnati	8 59	10 5	11 44 eve.	12 51 morn., Mar. 31.
Chicago	8 47	9 53	11 32 eve.	12 39 morn., Mar. 31.

III. A partial eclipse of the Sun, April 14th. Invisible.

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun, September 24th. Invisible.

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun, October 7th. Eclipse begins near midnight on the 7th, and ends early on the 8th. Invisible in the United States.

THE SEASONS.

CARDINAL POINTS.	Month.	Boston.	Albany.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
		D H M	D H M	D H M	D H M
Vernal Equinox	March..	20 3 11 e	20 2 59 e	20 2 16 e	20 2 4 e
Summer Solstice	June.....	20 11 51 m	20 11 39 m	21 10 56 m	21 10 44 m
Autumnal Equinox	Sept.....	23 2 8 m	23 1 56 m	23 1 13 m	23 1 1 m
Winter Solstice	Dec.....	21 7 7 e	21 7 55 e	21 7 12 e	21 7 0 e

Spring, 92 days, 20 hours, 40 min. | Autumn, 89 days, 17 hours, 59 min.

Summer, 93 days, 14 hours, 17 min. | Winter, 89 days, 1 hour, 35 min.

ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS.

Venus will be morning star till February 25th, then evening star till December 10th, then morning star. Mars will be morning star during the whole of this year. Jupiter will be morning star till July 21st, then evening star for the rest of the year. Saturn will be morning star till April 27th, then evening star till November 2d, then morning star the rest of the year.

Mercury may be visible in the west just after sunset, about March 25th, July 23d, and November 17th; also in the east, just before sunrise, about January 13th, May 11th, September 6th, and December 26th, at all of which times it is at its greatest brilliancy.

Venus will be at its superior conjunction with the Sun on February 25th, after which it will emerge from the Sun's rays, moving direct till it arrives at its greatest elongation east on October 1st; but it does not attain its greatest brilliancy till November 5th, after which it rapidly lessens in splendor as it moves toward the inferior conjunction, which occurs on December 11th.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
♓ Pisces, March 20.	♊ Gemini, June 21.	♍ Virgo, Sept. 23.	♐ Saggitarius, Dec. 21.
♈ Aries, April 20.	♋ Cancer, July 23.	♎ Libra, Oct. 23.	♑ Capricornus, Jan. 20.
♉ Taurus, March 20.	♌ Leo, August 23.	♏ Scorpio, Nov. 22.	♒ Aquarius, Feb. 18.

Sun north of the Equator, 186 days, 10 hours, 57 min.
Sun south of the Equator, 178 days, 13 hours, 43 min.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

Julian Period, 6579.
Roman Indiction, 9.
Solar Cycle, 27.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 5.
Epact, (Moon's age January 1st,) 14.
Dominical Letter, G.
Christian Era, 1866.
Amer. Independence, (to July 4th,) 90.

The year 5627 of the Jewish era commences in September.

The year 1283 of the Mohammedan era begins in May.

The Solar Cycle consists of 28 years, after the lapse of which the same days of the week return to the same days of the month throughout the year.

The Lunar Cycle consists of 19 years, or 235 lunations, which differ from 19 Julian years of 365¼ days by only about an hour and a half; so that, supposing the new moon to happen on the 1st of January in the first year of the cycle, it will again happen on that day after the lapse of 19 years.

The cycle of the Indictions is a period of 15 years, used in the Roman Empire under Constantine and his successors.

The Julian Period is a multiple of the three numbers, 28, 19, and 15, making a cycle of 7980 years: which period will bring round the years of the three cycles again in the same order. The beginning of this period is January 1, 4713 B. C.

FESTIVAL DAYS, HOLIDAYS, FASTS, ETC.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS.

Jan. 1. New-Year's Day.
Feb. 22. Washington's birthday.
July 4. Independence Day.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS, FASTS, ETC.

Jan. 1–7. Annual week of prayer.
Feb. 22. Prayer for colleges.
Mar. 30. Good Friday.
April 1. Easter Sunday.
Oct. 2. Centenary of American Methodism. Special religious services and thank-offerings will continue through the month.
Dec. 25. Christmas.
And all Thanksgiving and Fast Days appointed by the National or State authorities.

"He saith to the snow, Be thou on the earth: likewise to the small rain and to the great rain of his strength. . . . Out of the South cometh the whirlwind, and cold out of the north. By the breath of God, frost is given, and the breadth of the waters is straitened." Job xxxvii, 6–10.

JANUARY, the first month in the present, as it was also in the Julian calendar, was so named from Janus, a double-faced divinity of the Roman mythology. It was anciently dedicated to him, because from its situation it might be considered as looking back upon the past and forward to the opening year.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N.York	Cin'ti.	Chicago	St. Paul	San Fr.
	D	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Last Quarter.....	8	4 18 e	4 6 e	3 24 e	3 11 e	3 2 e	0 54 e
New Moon.....	16	3 53 e	3 41 e	2 59 e	2 46 e	2 37 e	0 29 e
First Quarter.....	23	4 10 e	3 58 e	3 16 e	3 3 e	2 54 e	0 40 e
Full Moon.....	30	3 45 e	3 33 e	2 51 e	2 37 e	2 29 e	0 21 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.			ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE.			BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.			NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.		
		Afternoon.	RISES.	SETS	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	M	12 3 52	7 21	4 39	rises.	7 32	4 28	rises.	7 30	4 39	rises.	7 11	4 49	rises.
2	T	12 4 26	7 20	4 40	6 44	7 32	4 28	6 35	7 30	4 39	6 35	7 10	4 50	6 44
3	W	12 4 54	7 20	4 40	7 47	7 31	4 29	7 40	7 30	4 40	7 40	7 10	4 50	7 47
4	T	12 5 21	7 20	4 40	8 46	7 31	4 29	8 41	7 30	4 41	8 41	7 10	4 50	8 46
5	F	12 5 48	7 19	4 41	9 46	7 30	4 30	9 43	7 30	4 42	9 43	7 09	4 51	9 46
6	S	12 6 14	7 19	4 41	10 45	7 30	4 30	10 43	7 30	4 43	10 43	7 09	4 51	10 45
7	S	12 6 40	7 18	4 42	11 45	7 29	4 31	11 41	7 30	4 44	11 41	7 08	4 52	11 45
8	M	12 7 06	7 18	4 42	morn	7 29	4 31	morn	7 29	4 45	morn	7 08	4 52	morn
9	T	12 7 31	7 17	4 43	0 36	7 28	4 32	0 38	7 29	4 46	0 38	7 08	4 52	0 36
10	W	12 7 55	7 17	4 43	1 31	7 27	4 33	1 34	7 29	4 47	1 34	7 07	4 53	1 31
11	T	12 8 9	7 16	4 44	2 26	7 27	4 33	2 30	7 29	4 48	2 30	7 07	4 53	2 26
12	F	12 8 42	7 15	4 45	3 21	7 26	4 34	3 27	7 28	4 49	3 27	7 06	4 54	3 21
13	S	12 9 05	7 14	4 46	4 14	7 25	4 35	4 20	7 28	4 50	4 20	7 05	4 55	4 14
14	S	12 9 27	7 13	4 47	5 07	7 24	4 36	5 14	7 27	4 52	5 14	7 04	4 56	5 07
15	M	12 9 48	7 13	4 47	5 59	7 23	4 37	6 06	7 27	4 53	6 06	7 03	4 57	5 59
16	T	12 10 09	7 12	4 48	sets.	7 22	4 38	sets.	7 26	4 54	sets.	7 03	4 57	sets.
17	W	12 10 29	7 11	4 49	6 07	7 21	4 39	5 59	7 26	4 55	5 59	7 02	4 58	6 07
18	T	12 10 48	7 10	4 50	7 22	7 20	4 40	7 16	7 25	4 56	7 16	7 01	4 59	7 22
19	F	12 11 07	7 09	4 51	8 29	7 19	4 41	8 25	7 25	4 58	8 25	7 00	5 00	8 29
20	S	12 11 25	7 09	4 51	9 35	7 18	4 42	9 33	7 24	4 59	9 33	6 59	5 01	9 35
21	S	12 11 42	7 08	4 52	10 42	7 17	4 43	10 42	7 24	5 00	10 42	6 58	5 02	10 42
22	M	12 11 58	7 07	4 53	11 50	7 16	4 44	11 52	7 23	5 01	11 52	6 57	5 03	11 50
23	T	12 12 13	7 06	4 54	morn	7 15	4 45	morn	7 22	5 03	morn	6 56	5 04	morn
24	W	12 12 27	7 05	4 55	0 56	7 14	4 46	1 00	7 21	5 04	1 00	6 55	5 05	0 56
25	T	12 12 41	7 04	4 56	2 03	7 13	4 47	2 08	7 21	5 05	2 08	6 54	5 06	2 03
26	F	12 12 54	7 03	4 57	3 06	7 12	4 48	3 12	7 20	5 06	3 12	6 53	5 07	3 06
27	S	12 13 07	7 02	4 58	4 06	7 11	4 49	4 13	7 19	5 08	4 13	6 52	5 08	4 06
28	S	12 13 18	7 01	4 59	5 02	7 10	4 50	5 08	7 18	5 09	5 08	6 51	5 09	5 02
29	M	12 13 28	7 00	5 00	5 52	7 09	4 51	5 58	7 17	5 10	5 58	6 50	5 10	5 52
30	T	12 13 38	6 59	5 01	6 35	7 08	4 52	6 40	7 16	5 12	6 40	6 49	5 11	6 35
31	W	12 13 47	6 58	5 02	7 16	7 06	4 54	7 20	7 15	5 13	7 20	6 48	5 12	7 16

Domestic Calendar.

How to Cure Colds.—Hall's Journal of Health says the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: 1. Eat nothing. 2. Go to bed, cover up warm, in a warm room. 3. Drink as much cold water or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost well in thirty-six hours.

If he does nothing for his cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, do him any good; for the cold, with such a start, will run its course of about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the mean time in the way of physic, is a hinderance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever," is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever, the cold never beginning to get well till the fever subsides; but every mouthful swallowed is that much more fuel to feed the fever, and, but for the fact that as soon as a cold is fairly seated, nature, in a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious results, and in frail people would be almost always fatal.

These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system; for a cold does not usually cause a cough till a day or two have passed, and then waiting two days longer, gives it the fullest chance to do its work.

To Make Crullers.—Take two cupfuls of sugar, the same amount of sweet milk, two large spoonfuls of butter, two eggs, two spoonfuls of soda, four of cream of tartar, and, if desired, a spoonful of essence of lemon. Incorporate the ingredients carefully, and fry with new lard.

New-Year's Cake.—Take three-fourths of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, three pounds of flour, half a pint of water, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, and caraway-seeds to your taste. Roll them out and cut in diamonds, stamping them with any pattern you choose.

Ginger Snaps.—Take one tablespoonful of ginger, one of lard, one teaspoonful of saleratus, half a pint of molasses, half a teacupful of water, with a sufficiency of flour. Knead soft, roll thin, and bake in a quick oven.

Cookies.—One teacupful of butter, one of thick cream, two of sugar, one coffee-cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, and flour to knead soft. Bake in a quick oven.

Rural Calendar.

Farming in Winter.—What shall a farmer, *as* a farmer, do in the Winter? He has *much* to do in Winter peculiar to his profession—in his house, in his barn, in the woods and at market. There is no need of his being idle. He has a great deal to do for the promotion of his interest. In the first place, if the rigors of the season drive him in doors, let him think himself a lucky man; for it is to the family that his first and most important duties are. Has he a wife and children? Let him make the first his companion, friend, and equal, and let him devote his thoughts and labors for the instruction and improvement of his children. See that they go to school, and are furnished with suitable books. See that their Winter evenings are employed in useful reading and study, with innocent amusements intermixed, rather than in visiting the haunts of dissipation and ruin. Let the Winter be devoted to the fireside and the calls of social intercourse.

Having every thing in order in the house, both as it respects the physical, moral, and intellectual wants of the family, let his next attention be devoted to the domestic animals of the barn and fold. See that they are well fed. Keep the stalls clean. Blanket the horse, and if you do the same to the cows, so much the better. Make sure of as warm a place for them as possible. Give them straw beds to sleep upon. Comfortable animals will thrive best, and give back the best returns for a very little outlay.

In the day-time, when your children are at school, go into the woods, and cut and haul out wood enough to keep a year's stock of seasoned fuel beforehand. This is economy. Take an opportunity for good sleighing to convey to market whatever you have to sell, and to make the necessary purchases for the use of the family. In short, every farmer has enough to do in Winter, and that *well* done is often the most important and profitable labor of the whole year. Keep stirring, and do good.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Moving Trees.—Large, choice trees can be moved in Winter by digging them up, with a mass of frozen earth attached. The earth may be six to ten feet across, according to the size of the tree. Oxen and chains, or ropes, will be necessary to draw them to large holes previously dug to receive them. This is an expensive way of moving trees, but it is usually very successful when properly done. It is only advisable with valuable fruit or choice ornamental trees, desired for immediate effect.

"Fire and hail, snow and vapor, stormy wind fulfilling his Word." PSA. CXLVIII, 8.

FEBRUARY derives its name from *Februum*, an old Sabine word signifying "purging or purification," because on the 15th of this month the Romans kept the Februa, a general festival of expiation and purification for the year, which, in the old calendar, closed with this month. When Julius Cæsar, as Pontifex Maximus, reformed the calendar, February was made the second month, and on every fourth year a day was inserted to keep the position of the equinoxes at the same date. The insertion of one day in every four years was too much, and the excess by the year 1582 amounted to ten days. In this year Pope Gregory XIII readjusted the calendar, which is hence named Gregorian.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
	D	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Last Quarter	7	2 55 e	2 43 e	2 1 e	1 48 e	1 49 e	11 31 m
New Moon.....	15	5 29 m	5 17 m	4 35 m	4 22 m	4 13 m	2 05 m
First Qr. ☽22d	21	☉0 4 m	11 53 e	11 10 e	10 58 e	10 48 e	8 40 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.			ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE.			BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.			NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.		
		Afternoon.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	T	12 13 55	6 57	5 03	rises.	7 07	4 53	rises.	7 14	5 14	rises.	6 48	5 12	rises.
2	F	12 14 02	6 56	5 04	8 32	7 05	4 55	8 30	7 13	5 16	8 30	6 47	5 13	8 32
3	S	12 14 08	6 55	5 05	9 29	7 04	4 56	9 28	7 12	5 17	9 28	6 46	5 14	9 29
4	S	12 14 14	6 54	5 06	10 24	7 03	4 57	10 25	7 11	5 18	10 25	6 45	5 15	10 24
5	M	12 14 18	6 53	5 07	11 19	7 01	4 59	11 22	7 10	5 19	11 22	6 44	5 16	11 19
6	T	12 14 22	6 52	5 08	morn	7 00	5 00	morn	7 08	5 21	morn	6 43	5 17	morn
7	W	12 14 25	6 51	5 09	0 15	6 58	5 02	0 19	7 07	5 22	0 19	6 42	5 18	0 15
8	T	12 14 28	6 50	5 10	1 09	6 57	5 03	1 14	7 06	5 23	1 14	6 41	5 19	1 09
9	F	12 14 30	6 48	5 12	2 03	6 55	5 05	2 09	7 05	5 25	2 09	6 40	5 20	2 03
10	S	12 14 31	6 47	5 13	2 57	6 54	5 06	3 03	7 04	5 26	3 03	6 39	5 21	2 57
11	S	12 14 31	6 46	5 14	3 47	6 53	5 07	3 54	7 02	5 27	3 54	6 38	5 22	3 47
12	M	12 14 30	6 45	5 15	4 35	6 51	5 09	4 41	7 01	5 29	4 41	6 37	5 23	4 35
13	T	12 14 28	6 44	5 16	5 20	6 50	5 10	5 25	6 59	5 30	5 25	6 36	5 24	5 20
14	W	12 14 26	6 42	5 18	6 02	6 49	5 11	6 06	6 58	5 31	6 06	6 35	5 25	6 02
15	T	12 14 23	6 41	5 19	sets.	6 47	5 13	sets.	6 57	5 32	sets.	6 34	5 26	sets.
16	F	12 14 20	6 40	5 20	7 20	6 46	5 14	7 17	6 56	5 34	7 17	6 33	5 27	7 20
17	S	12 14 15	6 39	5 21	8 29	6 45	5 15	8 28	6 54	5 35	8 28	6 32	5 28	8 29
18	■	12 14 10	6 38	5 22	9 39	6 43	5 17	9 40	6 53	5 36	9 40	6 31	5 29	9 39
19	M	12 14 05	6 37	5 23	10 48	6 42	5 18	10 50	6 51	5 37	10 50	6 30	5 30	10 48
20	T	12 13 58	6 35	5 25	11 55	6 41	5 19	12 00	6 50	5 39	12 00	6 29	5 31	11 55
21	W	12 13 51	6 34	5 26	morn	6 39	5 21	morn	6 48	5 40	morn	6 28	5 32	morn
22	T	12 13 43	6 33	5 27	0 58	6 38	5 22	1 04	6 47	5 41	1 04	6 27	5 33	0 58
23	F	12 13 35	6 32	5 28	1 57	6 37	5 23	2 03	6 45	5 43	2 03	6 26	5 34	1 57
24	S	12 13 26	6 31	5 29	2 52	6 35	5 25	2 58	6 44	5 44	2 58	6 24	5 36	2 52
25	S	12 13 16	6 29	5 31	3 47	6 34	5 26	3 53	6 42	5 45	3 53	6 23	5 37	3 47
26	M	12 13 06	6 28	5 32	4 32	6 32	5 28	4 37	6 41	5 46	4 37	6 22	5 38	4 32
27	T	12 12 55	6 27	5 33	5 13	6 31	5 29	5 17	6 39	5 47	5 17	6 22	5 38	5 13
28	W	12 12 44	6 26	5 34	5 50	6 29	5 31	5 52	6 38	5 49	5 52	6 21	5 39	5 50

Domestic Calendar.

When to Wear India Rubbers.—We have noticed that many persons wear India rubber over-shoes in cold, dry weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injurious and evil practice. India rubber shoes are very comfortable and valuable for covering the feet during wet, sloppy weather, but they should never be worn on any other occasion—their sole use should be to keep out water. They should, therefore, be put off whenever the wearer enters a house, and be worn as little as possible, because they are air-tight, and both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air can not be excluded from them, nor from any other portion of the body for any length of time, without sensibly affecting the health. It is our opinion that no habit tends more to good health than clean feet and clean, dry stockings, so as to allow the free perspiration of the nether extremities.—*Scientific American.*

To Prevent taking Cold from Wet Feet.—Wet feet and cold feet are apt to cause disease when a person remains inactive, as there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which will take place toward the internal parts. A person in ordinary health may walk or work in the open air for hours, with wet feet, without injury, provided the feet are well rubbed, and dry stockings and shoes are put on immediately upon arriving home. It is not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the check of perspiration and the unequal circulation that will follow.

Muffins. — Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a pint and a half of lukewarm milk, half a teacupful of home-made yeast, two beaten eggs, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, butter your muffin cups, turn in the mixture, and bake the muffins a light brown.

Rag Mats.—Cut small bits of cloth, the size of a half dollar or less, then with a needle and strong thread sew through the center of the piece on the foundation, which ought to be woolen cloth. The more pieces you sew on, the longer it will last. Old stockings can be used up in this way. Another mode is to take seams and hems of old garments, and braid them three strand, then commence at one end and sew in a circle or square. This will do without a foundation.

To Renovate Black Crape.—Skim milk and water, with a little bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore old rusty black Italian crape.

Rural Calendar.

Save your Hay-Seed.—Many farmers never think of saving the offal from the cattle or horse manger, but throw it away, or into the manure heap. In either case the seed is lost, and in the last it becomes a great nuisance, if the manure be applied to hoed crops. An old writer says he "saved sufficient hay chaff one Winter from feeding twenty-three head of animals, to stock down ten acres of meadow." Would it not be better, however, to cut the grass earlier and thus lessen the quantity of seed which shells out in feeding?

Cattle Yards.—These should be well littered with refuse straw. It absorbs the liquid, and prevents much of this valuable part of the manure from running to waste. It augments the quantity of the manure, and adds largely to the comfort of the stock. A dry, sheltered, well-littered barn-yard, is a pleasant place in Winter—you will be inclined to spend considerable time there—and we all know that cattle and sheep thrive much better for being *looked* at!

Screens and Ornamental Hedges.—It is often desirable to plant screens or division hedges, both for ornament and for shelter. Among deciduous plants for this use, the one most commonly employed is the Privet; and it well deserves to be first in the rank, on account of its tenacity of life, rapid growth, numerous branches, and thick, small, shining, dark green and half persistent foliage. The common Barberry is well adapted for screens, bearing the shears well. The yellow blossoms which it produces in June, followed by bright scarlet berries, make it quite ornamental. The Althea, with its several varieties of flowers, both single and double, may be used with good effect; and the Japan Quince, for low hedges, has much to recommend it: its leaves are small and thick, dark shining green, and very lasting; its strong thorns render it impenetrable by small animals, and its beautiful crimson blossoms in the early Spring make it appear quite gay. The common Hawthorn may be used for this purpose, and often makes a valuable and beautiful hedge. For shelter in Winter, hedges of evergreen are the best. The American Arbor Vitæ is probably the most easily managed, and bears clipping so readily that it may always be kept in perfect trim. Hemlock is more ornamental, but requires more pruning to form it. For high screens, the Norway Spruce is one of our most valuable trees. If planted close, they develop themselves well at the bottom, and afford a valuable shelter from the winds. On the prairies they are invaluable.

"The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet." NAHUM I, 3.

MARCH, generally stormy and boisterous, is fitly named from Mars, god of confusion and war. To him the Romans dedicated their first month. He was the progenitor of Romulus, the founder of the city, and their most worshiped divinity. Their devotion must have been constant, for in the course of seven centuries the temple of Peace was closed but twice.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
	D	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Full Moon....	1	7 8 m	6 57 m	6 14 m	6 1 m	5 52 m	3 44 m
Last Qr.....	9	11 8 m	10 57 m	10 15 m	10 2 m	9 43 m	7 45 m
New Moon.....	16	4 53 e	4 41 e	3 59 e	3 46 e	3 37 e	1 29 e
First Qr.	23	8 18 m	8 7 m	7 25 m	7 12 m	7 3 m	4 55 m
Full Moon....	30	11 47 e	11 36 m	10 53 e	10 40 e	10 31 e	8 23 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.			ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE.			BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.			NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.		
		Afternoon.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	T	12 12 31	6 24	5 36	rises.	6 28	5 32	rises.	6 36	5 50	rises.	6 20	5 40	rises.
2	F	12 12 20	6 23	5 37	7 17	6 26	5 34	7 15	6 34	5 51	7 15	6 19	5 41	7 17
3	S	12 12 07	6 22	5 38	8 14	6 25	5 35	8 14	6 33	5 52	8 14	6 18	5 42	8 14
4	S	12 11 53	6 20	5 40	9 10	6 23	5 37	9 12	6 31	5 54	9 12	6 17	5 43	9 10
5	M	12 11 40	6 19	5 41	10 05	6 22	5 38	10 08	6 29	5 55	10 08	6 16	5 44	10 05
6	T	12 11 25	6 18	5 42	10 59	6 21	5 39	11 03	6 28	5 56	11 03	6 15	5 45	10 59
7	W	12 11 11	6 17	5 43	11 53	6 19	5 41	11 58	6 26	5 57	11 58	6 14	5 46	11 53
8	T	12 10 56	6 16	5 44	morn	6 18	5 42	morn	6 24	5 58	morn	6 13	5 47	morn
9	F	12 10 40	6 14	5 46	0 45	6 16	5 44	0 51	6 23	5 59	0 51	6 12	5 48	0 45
10	S	12 10 25	6 13	5 47	1 35	6 15	5 45	1 41	6 21	6 01	1 41	6 11	5 49	1 35
11	S	12 10 09	6 12	5 48	2 24	6 13	5 47	2 30	6 19	6 02	2 30	6 10	5 50	2 24
12	M	12 9 53	6 10	5 50	3 09	6 12	5 48	3 14	6 18	6 03	3 14	6 09	5 51	3 09
13	T	12 9 36	6 09	5 51	3 52	6 11	5 49	3 56	6 16	6 04	3 56	6 08	5 52	3 52
14	W	12 9 19	6 07	5 53	4 33	6 09	5 51	4 36	6 14	6 05	4 36	6 07	5 53	4 33
15	T	12 9 02	6 06	5 54	5 12	6 08	5 52	5 13	6 12	6 06	5 13	6 06	5 54	5 12
16	F	12 8 45	6 05	5 55	sets.	6 06	5 54	sets.	6 11	6 08	sets.	6 05	5 55	sets.
17	S	12 8 28	6 04	5 56	7 19	6 05	5 55	7 19	6 09	6 09	7 19	6 04	5 56	7 19
18	S	12 8 10	6 02	5 58	8 30	6 03	5 57	8 32	6 07	6 10	8 32	6 03	5 57	8 30
19	M	12 7 52	6 01	5 59	9 41	6 01	5 59	9 45	6 06	6 11	9 45	6 02	5 58	9 41
20	T	12 7 34	6 00	6 00	10 49	6 00	6 00	10 54	6 04	6 12	10 54	6 01	5 59	10 49
21	W	12 7 16	5 59	6 01	11 53	5 59	6 01	11 59	6 02	6 13	11 59	6 00	6 00	11 53
22	T	12 6 58	5 58	6 02	morn	5 58	6 02	morn	6 00	6 14	morn	5 59	6 01	morn
23	F	12 6 39	5 56	6 04	0 52	5 56	6 04	0 58	5 59	6 15	0 58	5 58	6 02	0 52
24	S	12 6 21	5 55	6 05	1 48	5 55	6 05	1 54	5 57	6 16	1 54	5 56	6 04	1 48
25	■	12 6 03	5 54	6 06	2 32	5 53	6 07	2 37	5 55	6 18	2 37	5 55	6 05	2 32
26	M	12 5 44	5 52	6 08	3 18	5 52	6 08	3 22	5 53	6 19	3 22	5 53	6 07	3 18
27	T	12 5 26	5 51	6 09	3 52	5 51	6 09	3 54	5 52	6 20	3 54	5 52	6 08	3 52
28	W	12 5 07	5 50	6 10	4 24	5 49	6 11	4 24	5 50	6 21	4 24	5 51	6 09	4 24
29	T	12 4 49	5 49	6 11	4 57	5 48	6 12	4 56	5 48	6 22	4 56	5 50	6 10	4 57
30	F	12 4 30	5 47	6 13	5 25	5 46	6 14	5 22	5 46	6 23	5 22	5 49	6 11	5 25
31	S	12 4 12	5 46	6 14	5 57	5 45	6 15	5 53	5 45	6 24	5 53	5 48	6 12	5 57

Domestic Calendar.

KEEPING SILKS IN GOOD ORDER.—Colored silks should not be kept folded in white paper, as the chlorid of lime used in bleaching the paper will be apt to impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish, smooth India paper is best of all. Silk intended for dresses should not be kept long in the house before it is made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to impair its durability, by causing it to cut or split. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease, and it never can be rectified. To take the wrinkles out of silk scarfs or handkerchiefs, moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the silk with some toilet-pins around the selvedge, on a mattress or feather-bed, taking pains to draw out the silk as light as possible. When dry, wrinkles will have disappeared.

TO CLEAN SILVER.—When silver has become much spotted, tarnished, or discolored, it may be restored by the following process: Having dissolved two spoonfuls of powdered alum in a quart of moderately-strong ley, stir in a gill of soft soap, and remove the scum that may rise to the surface. After washing the silver in hot water, take a sponge and cover every article all over with this mixture. Let the things rest about a quarter of an hour, frequently turning them. Next wash them off in hot soap-suds, and wipe them dry with a soft cloth. Afterward brighten them with rouge powder, or with whiting and alcohol.

A GOOD MIXTURE FOR LEATHER.—Procure a tin vessel, with a cover to it; take one pint of tanner's oil, one pint of linseed-oil, one pint of tallow, and one pint of lard; melt them all together, and you have a preparation for shoes and boots which, if regularly used, will keep the leather always as soft as a glove and the feet dry. It will be next to impossible to wear the uppers out, and you will have no corns. It is excellent for harness.

FROSTED FEET.—To cure the intolerable itching that follows frost-bitten toes, it is necessary to totally exclude the air from the affected part. If it is not accompanied with swelling, gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, applied so as to form a complete coat, is a simple and easy remedy. It dries soon, and does not adhere to the stocking, and generally lasts till they are well. If the flesh becomes swollen and painful, plasters of good sticking-salve are of great service, or, if highly inflamed, any milk poultice. Burns and scalds may be treated in the same manner. So says a correspondent of the "Country Gentleman."

Rural Calendar.

PREPARE FOR THE BIRDS.—If you wish to secure the assistance of the nicest little garden-help in the world, put up plenty of bird-boxes. For the sake of good taste, make the boxes like little cottages. Have them with doors or holes of different sizes, so the martins can get in at some, the blue-birds at others, and the little wrens at others still; then the big birds will not drive off the little ones. It is a very good way to fix the bird-box upon the top of a stout post, so it will stand about eight feet high when the post is set in the ground; then plant the post firmly in the ground, and teach the children and fools not to disturb the little feathered folks in their cottage homes. The boxes for martins should be placed higher and more retired than for the smaller birds. On the top of a barn or carriage-house, or upon a post twenty feet high, are good locations. The martins will keep off the hawks from the chicken-yard, and the blue-birds and wrens will snap up myriads of pestiferous insects that would prey upon the fruit; and all will cheer you with their grateful music, and repay your pains a thousand-fold.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SPRING WORK.—Among the first things to be done, as the Spring opens, is the hauling of manure to the fields. For top-dressing grass land, let it be spread early, and as evenly as may be. If the spreading can be done just before a rain, the better. The raking of it down, or drawing a brush harrow over it, to bring it into as close contact with the soil as possible, prevents evaporation, and causes the gases, which would otherwise escape, to be absorbed into the soil.

The orchard now requires attention. It is better that the trimming should be delayed till about the first of June, as trees then trimmed will heal over, and the wounds be covered with a new growth of bark and wood, sooner than if trimmed earlier.

Let the working animals be so cared for as to make them strong to labor. Stock cattle will like to run abroad in fine weather, but should be fed at the barn, and have shelter in cold storms. Let them not lose flesh between hay and grass, especially those intended for beef. Nearly every season the earliest fattened bring the best prices; and pastures remain longer productive, if not fed too closely in Autumn.

PARSNIPS.—There is nothing better for milch cows in the Spring. They will pay to raise for this purpose, as, unlike other roots, they can be allowed to remain in the ground all Winter.

"Thou visitest the earth and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God which is full of water: thou preparest them corn when thou hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly, thou settlest the furrows thereof, thou makest it soft with showers, thou blessest the springing thereof." PSALM LXV, 9, 10.

APRIL, the season of bursting buds and springing flowers, is named from the Latin word Aprilis, "opening," because in this month vegetation opens to the sunshine and the air its tender shoots and tiny leaves. Fickleness is characteristic of April, full of sunshine and showers, smiles and tears.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St Paul.	San Fr.
	D	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
LAST QUARTER	8	3 58 m	3 46 m	3 4 m	2 51 m	2 42 m	0 34 m
N. MOON. *14th	15	2 19 m	2 8 m	1 25 m	1 12 m	1 3 m	*10 55 e
FIRST QUART..	21	5 46 e	5 36 e	4 52 e	4 39 e	4 30 e	2 22 e
FULL MOON....	29	4 39 ■	4 27 e	3 45 e	3 32 e	2 23 e	1 25 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark. Afternoon.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO. RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE. RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO. RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE. RISES.	SETS.	SETS.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	S	12 3 54	5 45	6 15	rises.	5 43	6 17	rises.	5 43	6 26	rises.	5 47	6 13	rises.
2	M	12 3 35	5 44	6 16	8 51	5 42	6 18	8 55	5 41	6 27	8 55	5 46	6 14	8 51
3	T	12 3 17	5 42	6 18	9 45	5 40	6 20	9 50	5 39	6 28	9 50	5 45	6 15	9 45
4	W	12 2 59	5 41	6 19	10 39	5 39	6 21	10 45	5 38	6 29	10 45	5 44	6 16	10 39
5	T	12 2 42	5 40	6 20	11 28	5 38	6 22	11 34	5 36	6 30	11 34	5 42	6 18	11 28
6	F	12 2 24	5 38	6 22	morn	5 36	6 24	morn	5 34	6 31	morn	5 41	6 19	morn
7	S	12 2 07	5 37	6 23	0 17	5 35	6 25	0 23	5 33	6 32	0 23	5 40	6 20	0 17
8	S	12 1 50	5 36	6 24	1 03	5 34	6 26	1 09	5 31	6 33	1 09	5 39	6 21	1 03
9	M	12 1 33	5 35	6 25	1 46	5 32	6 28	1 51	5 29	6 34	1 51	5 38	6 22	1 46
10	T	12 1 17	5 34	6 26	2 24	5 31	6 29	2 27	5 28	6 36	2 27	5 37	6 23	2 24
11	W	12 1 00	5 32	6 28	3 04	5 29	6 31	3 06	5 26	6 37	3 06	5 36	6 24	3 04
12	T	12 0 45	5 31	6 29	3 42	5 28	6 32	3 42	5 24	6 38	3 42	5 35	6 25	3 42
13	F	12 0 29	5 30	6 30	4 19	5 26	6 34	4 17	5 23	6 39	4 17	5 34	6 26	4 19
14	S	12 0 14	5 29	6 31	4 58	5 25	6 35	4 54	5 21	6 40	4 54	5 32	6 28	4 58
15	S	11 59 58	5 27	6 33	sets.	5 23	6 37	sets.	5 19	6 41	sets.	5 31	6 29	sets.
16	M	11 59 48	5 26	6 34	8 31	5 22	6 38	8 36	5 18	6 42	8 36	5 30	6 30	8 31
17	T	11 59 30	5 25	6 35	9 89	5 21	6 39	9 45	5 16	6 44	9 45	5 29	6 31	9 39
18	W	11 59 17	5 24	6 36	10 43	5 19	6 41	10 49	5 15	6 45	10 49	5 28	6 32	10 43
19	T	11 59 03	5 22	6 38	11 40	5 18	6 42	11 46	5 13	6 46	11 46	5 27	6 33	11 40
20	F	11 58 50	5 21	6 39	morn	5 17	6 43	morn	5 12	6 47	morn	5 26	6 34	morn
21	S	11 58 38	5 20	6 40	0 27	5 15	6 45	0 32	5 10	6 48	0 32	5 25	6 35	0 27
22	S	11 58 25	5 19	6 41	1 13	5 14	6 46	1 18	5 08	6 49	1 18	5 24	6 36	1 13
23	M	11 58 14	5 18	6 42	1 50	5 13	6 47	1 53	5 07	6 50	1 53	5 23	6 37	1 50
24	T	11 58 02	5 17	6 43	2 26	5 11	6 49	2 27	5 05	6 51	2 27	5 22	6 38	2 26
25	W	11 57 51	5 16	6 44	2 58	5 10	6 50	2 58	5 04	6 52	2 58	5 21	6 39	2 58
26	T	11 57 41	5 14	6 46	3 30	5 09	6 51	3 28	5 02	6 53	3 28	5 20	6 40	3 30
27	F	11 57 31	5 13	6 47	3 59	5 07	6 53	3 55	5 01	6 54	3 55	5 19	6 41	3 59
28	S	11 57 22	5 12	6 48	4 31	5 06	6 54	4 26	5 00	6 56	4 26	5 18	6 42	4 31
29	S	11 57 13	5 11	6 49	5 02	5 05	6 55	4 55	4 58	6 57	4 55	5 17	6 43	5 02
30	M	11 57 04	5 10	6 50	5 38	5 04	6 56	5 30	4 57	6 58	6 30	5 16	6 44	5 38

Domestic Calendar.

Liquid Soap.—The following recipe for making soft soap is worth a ten-dollar bill to every poor, tired woman who desires to dispatch her week's washing in one-quarter less time than usual and in as good style. It is worth trying. Provide two ounces borax, two ounces sal soda, one pound hard soap; dissolve in one quart of rain-water; simmer together, but do not boil, and the compound is ready for use.

To Clean Broche Shawls.—Take two tablespoonfuls each of honey, soft soap, and alcohol. Spread your shawl on a sheet doubled several times, and, with a cloth or sponge, rub the part you wish to clean with the mixture, till it is thoroughly saturated; then rub with clear, soft water in the same manner till the shawl is of a dingy white; then rinse in two waters, dry and press, and it will look as good as new.

Furs.—Fine furs should be kept in a cool place. An experienced dealer will tell, the moment he puts his hand on a piece of fur, if it has been lying in a warm, dry atmosphere; it renders the fur harsh, dry, and shabby, entirely destroying the rich, smooth softness which it will have if kept in a cold room.

To Polish Furniture.—The simplest and best thing for polishing fine parlor furniture is milk. After cleaning the furniture from dust and dirt, fresh milk, which has not been skimmed, is spread upon the wood, which is then rubbed with a fine woolen rag, till it is completely dry. This has to be repeated several times. Milk offers, besides not producing an offensive smell, the advantage that the furniture can be used again without delay.

Pepper.—Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coating of the stomach, red pepper does not; it excites, but does not irritate; consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in use in the East Indies from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food; but to those of weak and languid stomachs, it is manifold more beneficial to use cayenne pepper at meals, than any form of wine, brandy, or beer that can be named; because it stimulates without the reaction of sleepiness or debility.

A Nice Dessert.—Three even teaspoonfuls of corn starch, three eggs well beaten, one cup of sweet cream. Sweeten to taste, flavor with lemon, if desired, and heat just to the boiling point.

Rural Calendar.

How to Raise Early Tomatoes.—About the first of April take a few large turnips and cut out the hearts of them, to form a sort of cup. Fill the cavities with earth, and plant two or three tomato-seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted, pull up all but the healthiest plant in each turnip, and let those that remain stand where they will have the benefit of the sun. The plants will grow very thrifty; the decaying turnip furnishes it food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set the turnips in well-prepared soil, not less than three feet apart, and make lath frames, or take stout brush, four or five feet long, and stick around your tomato plants, and let the tomatoes grow up through them. The fruit will be much fairer, ripen better, and be much more conveniently gathered.

Tree Wash.—Orchards infested with lichens and moss upon the trunks and larger branches of trees should now be cleansed with a saturated solution of caustic soda, made by heating sal soda to redness, and then dissolving it in water in the proportion of one pound of soda to one gallon of water. This is the best tree-wash known. Unlike potash, it will not injure live portions of the tree, but will decompose all the fungi, cocoons, ova of insects, etc.; and early Spring will find trees so treated ready to avail of nature's laws in the production of fruit, health, growth of wood, etc. This season of the year, while the tree is in its normal condition, the saturated soda wash may be used without the slightest injury, and any portion of the wash that may be carried to the ground will act as a fertilizer.

Vines in the Flower Garden.—A very graceful and pretty feature in a flower garden is the introduction here and there of climbing plants, such as the morning-glory, cobœa scandens, Canary-bird flower, or ornamental gourd. A pleasing effect may be produced by setting up a few cedar-poles, six or eight feet high, and covering them with creepers. Set two or three within a few feet of one another, and extend stout cords from the top of one to the other. The vines will cover the cords, and hang down in graceful festoons.

To insert Cuttings.—Cuttings, if inserted in a mere mass of earth, will hardly throw out roots, while, if inserted at the sides of the pot, so as to touch the pot in their whole length, they seldom fail to become rooted plants. The art is to place them to touch the bottom of the pot. They are then to be plunged in a bark or hot bed, and kept moist. Grape cuttings may be easily sprouted by inserting them in a slanting position in the soil.

"Lo, the Winter is past, the rain is over and gone: the flowers appear on the earth: the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." CANTICLES II, 11, 12.

MAY adorns the year with her flowers and the promises of fruit and harvest. The month was named in honor of Maia, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury, and one of the goddesses worshiped among the Romans, or from some word denoting youthful hilarity and loveliness.

MOON'S PHASES.	D	Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
LAST QUARTER	7	4 57 e	4 46 e	4 3 e	3 50 e	3 41 e	1 33 e
NEW MOON.....	14	10 14 m	10 3 m	9 20 m	9 7 m	8 58 m	6 50 m
FIRST QUART..	21	5 13 m	5 2 m	4 20 m	4 7 m	3 58 m	1 50 m
FULL MOON....	29	8 33 m	8 22 m	7 40 m	7 27 m	7 18 m	5 10 m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.			ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE.			BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.			NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.		
		Morning.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	T	11 56 56	5 09	6 51	rises.	5 02	6 58	rises.	4 55	6 59	rises.	5 15	6 45	rises.
2	W	11 56 49	5 08	6 52	9 25	5 01	6 59	9 31	4 54	7 00	9 31	5 14	6 46	9 25
3	T	11 56 43	5 07	6 53	10 14	5 00	7 00	10 20	4 53	7 01	10 20	5 13	6 47	10 14
4	F	11 56 36	5 06	6 54	11 02	4 59	7 01	11 08	4 51	7 02	11 08	5 12	6 48	11 02
5	S	11 56 31	5 05	6 55	11 43	4 58	7 02	11 48	4 50	7 03	11 48	5 11	6 49	11 43
6	S	11 56 26	5 04	6 56	morn	4 57	7 03	morn	4 49	7 05	morn	5 10	6 50	morn
7	M	11 56 21	5 03	6 57	0 23	4 55	7 05	0 27	4 48	7 06	0 27	5 09	6 51	0 23
8	T	11 56 18	5 02	6 58	1 02	4 54	7 06	1 05	4 46	7 07	1 05	5 08	6 52	1 02
9	W	11 56 14	5 01	6 59	1 38	4 53	7 07	1 39	4 45	7 08	1 39	5 07	6 53	1 38
10	T	11 56 12	5 00	7 00	2 17	4 52	7 08	2 17	4 44	7 09	2 17	5 06	6 54	2 17
11	F	11 56 10	4 59	7 01	2 50	4 51	7 09	2 47	4 43	7 10	2 47	5 05	6 55	2 50
12	S	11 56 08	4 58	7 02	3 29	4 50	7 10	3 24	4 42	7 11	3 24	5 05	6 55	3 29
13	■	11 56 07	4 57	7 03	4 13	4 49	7 11	4 06	4 41	7 12	4 06	5 04	6 56	4 13
14	M	11 56 07	4 56	7 04	sets.	4 48	7 12	sets.	4 40	7 13	sets.	5 03	6 57	sets.
15	T	11 56 07	4 55	7 05	8 21	4 47	7 13	8 27	4 39	7 14	8 27	5 02	6 58	8 21
16	W	11 56 08	4 54	7 06	9 24	4 46	7 14	9 31	4 38	7 15	9 31	5 01	6 59	9 24
17	T	11 56 09	4 54	7 06	10 19	4 45	7 15	10 25	4 37	7 16	10 25	5 00	7 00	10 19
18	F	11 56 11	4 53	7 07	11 09	4 44	7 16	11 14	4 36	7 17	11 14	5 00	7 00	11 09
19	S	11 56 14	4 52	7 08	11 51	4 43	7 17	11 55	4 35	7 18	11 55	4 59	7 01	11 51
20	S	11 56 17	4 51	7 09	morn	4 42	7 18	morn	4 34	7 19	morn	4 58	7 02	morn
21	M	11 56 20	4 51	7 09	0 28	4 41	7 19	0 30	4 33	7 20	0 30	4 58	7 02	0 28
22	T	11 56 24	4 50	7 10	1 02	4 40	7 20	1 02	4 32	7 21	1 02	4 57	7 03	1 02
23	W	11 56 29	4 49	7 11	1 33	4 39	7 21	1 31	4 31	7 22	1 31	4 56	7 04	1 33
24	T	11 56 34	4 48	7 12	2 02	4 38	7 22	1 59	4 30	7 23	1 59	4 55	7 05	2 02
25	F	11 56 40	4 47	7 13	2 33	4 37	7 23	2 28	4 30	7 24	2 28	4 55	7 05	2 33
26	S	11 56 46	4 47	7 13	3 04	4 37	7 23	2 57	4 29	7 25	2 57	4 54	7 06	3 04
27	S	11 56 52	4 46	7 14	3 09	4 36	7 24	3 31	4 28	7 26	3 31	4 54	7 06	3 09
28	M	11 56 59	4 45	7 15	4 15	4 35	7 25	4 06	4 28	7 27	4 06	4 53	7 07	4 15
29	T	11 57 07	4 44	7 16	rises.	4 34	7 26	rises.	4 27	7 27	rises.	4 53	7 07	rises.
30	W	11 57 14	4 44	7 16	8 12	4 33	7 27	8 18	4 27	7 28	8 18	4 52	7 08	8 12
31	T	11 57 23	4 43	7 17	8 59	4 33	7 27	9 05	4 26	7 29	9 05	4 52	7 08	8 59

Domestic Calendar.

To Clean Paint.—To one pint of soap add two tablespoonfuls of turpentine; then take two quarts of warm water and one pint of skim milk, putting enough of the soap in to make a weak suds, and wash your woodwork. It will leave a beautiful gloss wherever it is used, removing all stains, etc. Soap should never be rubbed on paint or varnish; for it is always sure to leave unsightly streaks or blotches.

To Clean Silks.—It is said that the pulp of potatoes, scraped into water, cleans the finest kinds of silk without injury to the fabric or color. Ladies who use trails of silk as mops to take up tobacco-juice and other fluids from the sidewalks, will do well to notice the above item, as it may be of service to them in the cleaning process.

To Correct Sourness in Milk, Cream, and Bread.—It is not generally known that the sourness of milk and cream may be immediately corrected by the addition of a small quantity of the common carbonate of magnesia, in powder. Half a teaspoonful—about equal to four grains—may be added to a pint of milk or cream, if only slightly sour; a larger quantity in proportion to the degree of sourness. From two to three grains may be added to every pound of flour to prevent sourness in bread, so injurious to some constitutions. Carbonate of soda is sometimes employed for the same purpose, but it communicates a very unpleasant flavor to the bread, and, in the case of milk or cream, is worse than the disease.—*Scientific American.*

Marble Cake.—Whites of eight eggs, two cupfuls of white sugar, two and a half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Then take the same proportions, using red sugar in place of the two cupfuls of white sugar; put it in pans, first a layer of white and then the pink dough, and you will have a beautiful cake. When cut, it will be in waves of pink and white.

Fire and Water-Proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with four or five eggs, beating the whole well together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick-lime through a sieve, till it has acquired the consistence of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of water, as well as a considerable degree of fire.

Rural Calendar.

Hoeing.—Now that the planting is completed, another task demands our attention. Though the soil may have been well prepared, or the seed never so carefully selected and planted, without after and careful cultivation our crops will fail to arrive at satisfactory maturity. A frequent and faithful stirring of the soil is as necessary to the growth of our cultivated crops as rain and sunshine. It will not answer to lose our zeal as soon as the seeds are planted, as those do who think farming consists of merely planting and harvesting. Weeds must be eradicated, else the corn may be overrun, and the land needlessly exhausted. The soil must be stirred so that it will more readily absorb and retain moisture. And this work must commence with the early growth of the plants. The plow, the hoe, and the cultivator should be kept in lively use during this month. The frequent stirring of the soil is the cheapest and most effectual way of protecting crops against drought.

Sheep in the Apple Orchard.—When sheep are allowed the range of the orchard, using it as their pasture ground, the borer, curculio, and other vermin take their leave; and where before the fruit has been small, gnarled, and wormy, in a year or two the trees will begin, with proper trimming and tillage, to bear nice, large, and well-formed apples. The smell of the sheep, and their presence, drive off the noxious insects. They also fertilize the soil, and in a great measure keep it free from briers and weeds where the plow and the hoe can not work.

Propagating Fruit Trees.—The Chinese have a singular method of propagating fruit trees. They strip a ring of bark, about an inch in width, from a bearing branch, in the Spring of the year. The place is then surrounded with a ball of rich earth or loam, bound to the limb with a piece of matting. Over this is suspended a small vessel containing water, and having a hole in the bottom just large enough to let the water drop slowly through on the ball of earth, in order to keep it constantly moist. Roots spring out from the branch just above the ring, and enter the ball of earth, where they grow and spread out. In the Autumn the limb is cut off just below this ball, and then planted out at the time of the fall of the leaf. The following year this small tree produces fruit.

Transplanting Vegetables.—In transplanting cabbages, tomatoes, and other vegetables, thoroughly drench the sprouting-bed with water two or three hours before lifting the plants.

"Consider the lilies how they grow: they toil not, they spin not: and yet, I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." LUKE XII, 27.

JUNE was anciently dedicated to Juno, and a festival was held in her honor during this month. The name is also supposed to have been given in honor of the goddess, who was one of the chief divinities worshiped among the Romans. It is with us the first of the Summer months, the season of roses, the time when the forests are in their full glory, and the fields are burdened with the ripening grain.

Moon's Phases.	D	Boston. H M	N. York. H M	Cin'ti. H M	Chicago. H M	St. Paul. H M	San Fr. H M
Last Qr. *5th.	6	2 29 m	2 18 m	1 35 m	1 22 m	1 13 m	*11 5 e
New Moon.....	12	5 23 e	5 12 e	4 29 e	4 16 e	4 7 e	1 59 e
First Quart..	19	7 00 e	6 49 e	6 6 e	5 53 e	5 44 e	3 36 e
Full Moon	27	10 51 e	10 40 e	9 57 e	9 44 e	9 35 e	7 27 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark. Morning. H M S	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M	ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M	BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M	NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M
1	F	11 57 32	4 43	7 17	rises.	4 33	7 27	rises.	4 26	7 30	rises.	4 51	7 09	rises.
2	S	11 57 40	4 43	7 17	10 25	4 32	7 28	10 30	4 25	7 31	10 30	4 51	7 09	10 25
3	■	11 57 50	4 42	7 18	11 02	4 31	7 29	11 05	4 25	7 31	11 05	4 50	7 10	11 02
4	M	11 58 00	4 42	7 18	11 48	4 31	7 29	11 50	4 24	7 32	11 50	4 50	7 10	11 48
5	T	11 58 10	4 41	7 19	morn	4 30	7 30	morn	4 24	7 33	morn	4 50	7 10	morn
6	W	11 58 21	4 41	7 19	0 15	4 30	7 30	0 15	4 24	7 33	0 15	4 50	7 10	0 15
7	T	11 58 32	4 40	7 20	0 59	4 29	7 31	0 57	4 23	7 34	0 57	4 49	7 11	0 59
8	F	11 58 43	4 40	7 20	1 27	4 29	7 31	1 23	4 23	7 35	1 23	4 49	7 11	1 27
9	S	11 58 55	4 39	7 21	2 05	4 28	7 32	1 59	4 23	7 35	1 59	4 49	7 11	2 05
10	S	11 59 07	4 39	7 21	2 49	4 28	7 32	2 41	4 23	7 36	2 41	4 49	7 11	2 49
11	M	11 59 19	4 39	7 21	3 36	4 28	7 32	3 27	4 22	7 36	3 27	4 49	7 11	3 36
12	T	11 59 31	4 39	7 21	4 30	4 27	7 33	4 20	4 22	7 37	4 20	4 49	7 11	4 30
13	W	11 59 43	4 39	7 21	sets.	4 27	7 33	sets.	4 22	7 37	sets.	4 49	7 11	sets.
14	T	11 59 56	4 39	7 21	9 00	4 27	7 33	9 05	4 22	7 38	9 05	4 48	7 12	9 00
15	F	12 0 08	4 38	7 22	9 47	4 27	7 33	9 51	4 22	7 38	9 51	4 48	7 12	9 47
16	S	12 0 21	4 38	7 22	10 27	4 27	7 33	10 30	4 22	7 38	10 30	4 48	7 12	10 27
17	■	12 0 34	4 38	7 22	11 03	4 26	7 34	11 04	4 22	7 39	11 04	4 48	7 12	11 03
18	M	12 0 47	4 38	7 22	11 36	4 26	7 34	11 35	4 22	7 39	11 35	4 48	7 12	11 36
19	T	12 1 00	4 38	7 22	morn	4 26	7 34	morn	4 23	7 39	morn	4 48	7 12	morn
20	W	12 1 13	4 38	7 22	0 06	4 26	7 34	0 04	4 23	7 40	0 04	4 48	7 12	0 06
21	T	12 1 26	4 38	7 22	0 36	4 26	7 34	0 32	4 23	7 40	0 32	4 48	7 12	0 36
22	F	12 1 39	4 38	7 22	1 08	4 26	7 34	1 02	4 23	7 40	1 02	4 48	7 12	1 08
23	S	12 1 52	4 38	7 22	1 40	4 26	7 34	1 33	4 23	7 40	1 33	4 48	7 12	1 40
24	S	12 2 05	4 38	7 22	2 15	4 26	7 34	2 07	4 24	7 40	2 07	4 48	7 12	2 15
25	M	12 2 17	4 38	7 22	2 53	4 26	7 34	2 44	4 24	7 40	2 44	4 48	7 12	2 53
26	T	12 2 30	4 38	7 22	3 34	4 27	7 33	3 24	4 24	7 40	3 24	4 48	7 12	3 34
27	W	12 2 42	4 39	7 21	rises.	4 27	7 33	rises.	4 25	7 40	rises.	4 48	7 11	rises.
28	T	12 2 55	4 39	7 21	7 42	4 27	7 33	7 48	4 25	7 40	7 48	4 49	7 11	7 42
29	F	12 3 07	4 39	7 21	8 25	4 27	7 33	8 30	4 25	7 40	8 30	4 49	7 11	8 25
30	S	12 3 18	4 39	7 21	9 05	4 27	7 33	9 01	4 26	7 40	9 01	4 49	7 11	9 05

Domestic Calendar.

Dairy Work.—May, June, and September are the dairy months. The best butter and the best cheese are usually made in these months. If you are not neat, you do not know how to make cheese or butter. Uncleanliness affects not only the looks but the quality of the butter. Broad, shallow glass pans are the best, but the most expensive. In these milk seldom turns sour in Summer thunder-storms. Tin pans are good, but unless the dairy-woman is scrupulously neat, the seams will be filled with residuum of milk and become very foul, giving a flavor to each successive panful. The principal requisites for prime butter are good cows, good pasture for them, clean pans, cool, airy cellars, clean churns. Let the cream be churned before it is sour or bitter; and when the butter comes, at least three thorough workings will be necessary to drive out all the buttermilk.

Preserving Butter.—Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of common saltpeter; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich and marrowy consistence and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness nor tastes salty. The butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the niter will be perceived, which totally disappears afterward.

A Lemon Pie.—Take two lemons; squeeze out the juice, and grate the lemons fine, removing the seeds; three cups of water, three cups of sugar, one egg, two-thirds of a cup of flour; beat the egg well with half a cup of water and the flour; then stir lemons, juice, and all together. This will fill three pies.

Butter Biscuit.—Take two teacupfuls of butter, and rub it well into some dry flour; then add two eggs well beaten, and one quart of sweet milk, with flour enough to make a very stiff dough. Knead it well, and then add to it one-half its size of light dough; knead together, and let it rise. When light, roll it out and cut into round cakes, prick with a fork, and bake.

Cottage Beer.—Twenty drops wintergreen, twenty drops essence cinnamon, twenty drops essence sassafras, one pint molasses, one tablespoonful ginger, half pint yeast, five quarts hot and five quarts cold water. Let it ferment, and cork tightly in bottles.

Rural Calendar.

Tilling Corn.—For the corn-fields there is not the least advantage in hilling at all, any further than that, in the use of the plow, cultivator, horse-hoe, and hand-hoe, you naturally throw a little earth toward the hill, in order to keep the surface about it free from weeds, and loose. Otherwise, entirely flat cultivation would be quite as well, and perhaps better. Some prefer the plow for working among corn, others the cultivator, and others the horse-hoe.

Cabbages.—Hoe cabbages often. A mixture of salt and wood-ashes, one part of the former to four or five of the latter, should be applied after the plants are dressed the first time, and repeated during the season at intervals of one or two weeks. This is the most salutary and effective stimulant that can be applied. Look often through the beds, and remove carefully all dead and decaying leaves. These injure the plants, and restrain their growth.

Care of Chickens.—Young chickens should never be fed with boiled eggs, nor should they have access to water otherwise than mixed with their food, till several days old. Many people are in the habit of mixing dough with cold water. This is wrong. The Indian meal ought to be cooked, or at least scalded. Many lose their young chickens from neglect to scald the meal, and wonder what the matter was. Red pepper occasionally mixed with their feed is beneficial.

Iron for Peach-Trees.—The scales of iron that accumulate around the anvil of a blacksmith's shop are more valuable than manure for peach-trees. A shovelful put round a healthy peach-tree will be very likely to keep it in good condition; and it is said that trees already diseased have recovered by the application of these scales. Iron in any form will answer a good purpose.

Mules *vs.* Horses.—Which is the most profitable animal to raise, the horse or the mule? 1st. An average lot of two-year-old mules will sell for as much as an average lot of three-year-old colts, and perhaps more. 2d. It does not require the same amount of food for a mule as for the horse. 3d. The mule is less liable to disease and unsoundness. 4th. The mule lives to a much greater age than the horse. 5th. The mule will perform more labor, according to his size, on feed on which a horse would starve. In a word, it would be difficult to find a more hardy, long-winded, strong-legged, uncomplaining, and altogether lovable creature for the use of man than the mule.

"I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall give her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit." LEVIT. XXVI, 4.
"Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe." JOEL III, 13.

JULY, in the old Roman calendar, was the fifth month of the year, and named *Quintilis;* but after the death of Julius Cæsar it was, in honor of him, named Julius, or July, because he was born on the fourth day before the Ides of this month. Our wheat, rye, and barley harvest is usually garnered in July.

Moon's Phases.	D	Boston. H M	N. York. H M	Cincin'ti. H M	Chicago. H M	St. Paul. H M	San Fr. H M
Last Quarter	5	9 20 m	9 9 m	8 26 m	8 13 m	8 4 m	5 56 m
N. Moon.*11th	12	12 51 m	12 40 m	*11 57 e	*11 44 e	*11 35 e	*9 27 e
First Quart..	19	10 59 m	10 48 m	10 5 m	9 52 m	9 43 m	7 35 m
Full Moon....	27	11 28 m	11 17 m	10 34 m	10 21 m	10 12 m	8 4 m

Day of Month	Day of Week	Shadow at the Noon-mark. Afternoon. H M S	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO. RISES. H M	SETS. H M	SETS. H M	ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE. RISES. H M	SETS. H M	SETS. H M	BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO. RISES. H M	SETS. H M	SETS. H M	NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE. RISES. H M	SETS. H M	SETS. H M
1	☽	12 3 29	4 39	7 21	rises.	4 28	7 32	rises.	4 26	7 40	rises.	4 49	7 11	rises.
2	M	12 3 41	4 39	7 21	10 18	4 28	7 32	10 18	4 26	7 40	10 18	4 49	7 11	10 18
3	T	12 3 53	4 40	7 20	10 52	4 28	7 32	10 50	4 27	7 40	10 50	4 50	7 10	10 52
4	W	12 4 03	4 40	7 20	11 26	4 29	7 31	11 23	4 28	7 40	11 28	4 50	7 10	11 26
5	T	12 4 14	4 40	7 20	morn	4 29	7 31	11 59	4 29	7 39	11 59	4 50	7 10	morn
6	F	12 4 24	4 41	7 19	0 04	4 30	7 30	morn	4 29	7 39	morn	4 51	7 09	0 04
7	S	12 4 34	4 41	7 19	0 40	4 30	7 30	0 33	4 30	7 39	0 33	4 51	7 09	0 40
8	☽	12 4 43	4 42	7 18	1 25	4 31	7 29	1 16	4 31	7 38	1 16	4 51	7 09	1 25
9	M	12 4 53	4 42	7 18	2 15	4 31	7 29	2 05	4 31	7 38	2 05	4 52	7 08	2 15
10	T	12 5 01	4 43	7 17	3 11	4 32	7 28	3 01	4 32	7 38	3 01	4 52	7 08	3 11
11	W	12 5 10	4 43	7 17	4 12	4 33	7 27	4 02	4 33	7 37	4 02	4 53	7 07	4 12
12	T	12 5 18	4 44	7 16	sets.	4 34	7 26	sets.	4 33	7 37	sets.	4 53	7 07	sets.
13	F	12 5 25	4 44	7 16	8 19	4 34	7 26	8 22	4 34	7 36	8 22	4 54	7 06	8 19
14	S	12 5 32	4 45	7 15	8 58	4 35	7 25	9 00	4 35	7 35	9 00	4 54	7 06	8 58
15	☽	12 5 38	4 46	7 14	9 33	4 35	7 25	9 33	4 36	7 35	9 33	4 55	7 05	9 33
16	M	12 5 44	4 47	7 13	10 06	4 36	7 24	10 04	4 37	7 34	10 04	4 55	7 05	10 06
17	T	12 5 50	4 47	7 13	10 37	4 37	7 23	10 34	4 38	7 34	10 34	4 56	7 04	10 37
18	W	12 5 55	4 48	7 12	11 08	4 37	7 23	11 03	4 38	7 33	11 03	4 56	7 04	11 08
19	T	12 5 59	4 49	7 11	11 40	4 38	7 22	11 33	4 39	7 32	11 33	4 57	7 03	11 40
20	F	12 6 03	4 49	7 11	morn	4 39	7 21	morn	4 40	7 31	morn	4 58	7 02	morn
21	S	12 6 06	4 50	7 10	0 15	4 40	7 20	0 07	4 41	7 30	0 07	4 58	7 02	0 15
22	☽	12 6 08	4 51	7 09	0 51	4 41	7 19	0 42	4 42	7 29	0 42	4 59	7 01	0 51
23	M	12 6 10	4 51	7 09	1 32	4 42	7 18	1 22	4 43	7 29	1 22	5 00	7 00	1 32
24	T	12 6 12	4 52	7 08	2 17	4 43	7 17	2 07	4 44	7 28	2 07	5 00	7 00	2 17
25	W	12 6 13	4 53	7 07	3 07	4 44	7 16	2 57	4 45	7 27	2 57	5 01	6 59	3 07
26	T	12 6 13	4 54	7 06	4 00	4 45	7 15	3 51	4 46	7 26	3 51	5 01	6 59	4 00
27	F	12 6 12	4 55	7 05	rises.	4 46	7 14	rises.	4 47	7 25	rises.	5 02	6 58	rises.
28	S	12 6 11	4 56	7 04	7 34	4 47	7 13	7 37	4 48	7 24	7 37	5 03	6 57	7 34
29	☽	12 6 10	4 57	7 03	8 21	4 48	7 12	8 22	4 49	7 23	8 22	5 04	6 56	8 21
30	M	12 6 08	4 58	7 02	8 56	4 49	7 11	8 55	4 50	7 22	8 55	5 05	6 55	8 56
31	T	12 6 05	4 59	7 01	9 30	4 50	7 10	9 28	4 51	7 21	9 28	5 06	6 54	9 30

Domestic Calendar.

WHOLESOME SUMMER DRINK.—Take of the best Jamaica ginger-root, carefully bruised, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; water, six quarts; to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained. To the strained liquor add one pound of the best white sugar, and again place it over the fire. Keep it well stirred till the sugar is perfectly dissolved, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, in which you have previously put two drams of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain till the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use. The corks must be well secured. The drink will be in a high perfection in four or five days, and when opened will foam and sparkle like soda water.

HARD BUTTER WITHOUT ICE.—Put a trivit, or any open, flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivit the plate of butter, and fill the saucer with water; turn a common flower-pot upside down over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water. Stop up the hole in the flower-pot with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with water; set in a cool place till morning; or if done at breakfast-time, the butter will be very hard by supper-time.

ALMOND BISCUITS.—One pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of Valentia almonds, blanched and chopped, four eggs, and a little pounded sugar. Mix well, and put on tins in small rounds. Bake in a quick oven till brown.

CREAM CUSTARD.—Mix a pint of cream with one of milk, five beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of flour, and three of sugar. Add nutmeg to the taste, and bake the custard in cups of pie-plates in a quick oven.

TEA-CAKE.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a light froth, beat the yolks of the same with a cup and a half of sugar, one cup of sour cream, half a cup of butter; flavor with lemon. A little soda; flour to make a stiff batter.

CURRANT JELLY.—Put your currants in a jar in the oven, and let them remain till the juice is all out of them. To a pint of sirup add a pint of white sugar, pounded, and made *quite hot*. Before the sugar is added, boil the sirup very slowly for two minutes; then add the sugar, and boil it ten minutes.

CORN BEEF.—Fresh beef, boiled in *very* salt water, is nicer, sweeter, and tenderer than that which has been pickled before cooking—and any family that can get fresh beef may *corn* it as they want it.

Rural Calendar.

SAVING MANURE.—Large additions may be made to the compost heaps by cutting coarse swamp-grasses and weeds which are unfit for fodder. Cut them before the seed is formed, otherwise many will ripen and be scattered over the farm with the manure. Decomposition goes on rapidly aided by the heat of Summer, and sink-slops, contents of privies, etc., will be offensive unless plaster, muck, or other absorbents are used to retain the escaping gases. Remember that every ounce of ammonia lost is equivalent to the loss of perhaps a bushel of grain.

MAKING HAY.—Great difference of practice and opinion exists as to the methods and time of harvesting. Some cut their grass while the dew is on it; others cut it when perfectly dry, and say that if so cut it need not be spread, but will dry in the swath in one or two days. As to the time of cutting grass, we should avoid both extremes of very early or very late. Just before the seed of timothy is ripe is, upon the whole, the best time for this best of grasses for the scythe. Clover should be cut when in full blossom; instead of spreading, the best farmers make it into small cocks, and leave it thus to cure, which it will do without shriveling or losing its color.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.—We have been long satisfied that the best time to cut timber is in Summer, provided it is not left in the log, but is immediately worked up into rails, boards, or whatever is intended. It dries rapidly, and becomes hard and sound. Cut and saw basswood in Summer, and in a few weeks it will become thoroughly seasoned, and will finally harden so as almost to resemble horn. Cut it in Winter, and it will be so long in seasoning as to become partly decayed before the process can be completed. No doubt the presence of the water, or sap, in great abundance in Winter, and especially toward the latter part, hastens this incipient decay. Rails cut and split in Summer, and the bark peeled to hasten drying, have lasted twice as long as Winter-cut rails. A correspondent of the New England Farmer says he cut and split a chestnut-tree early in Summer, and "it dried the best and brightest wood he ever cut."

RASPBERRY SUCKERS, not much needed for fruit-bearing canes next year, should be cut off as soon as they show themselves above ground, as there can be no doubt that they rob the parent plant. The ground in a raspberry patch should not be dug over. This is one reason why so many suckers spring up.

"In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race. His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." PSA. XIX, 4–6.

AUGUST, originally named *Sextilis*, or sixth, in the Roman calendar, was, after the establishment of the empire, called by its present name in honor of Augustus, the second of the Cæsars. It is usually our hottest month, but the mornings are dewy and the evenings cool.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
	D	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Last Quarter	3	2 32 e	2 22 e	1 38 e	1 25 e	1 16 e	11 08 m
New Moon.....	10	9 52 m	9 41 m	8 58 m	8 45 m	8 36 m	6 28 m
First Quart..	18	4 31 m	4 20 m	3 37 m	3 24 m	3 15 m	1 07 m
Full Moon....	25	10 49 e	10 38 e	9 55 e	9 42 e	9 33 e	7 25 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	Cincinnati. St. Louis. S. Francisco.			Albany. Detroit. Milwaukee.			Boston. Cleveland. Chicago.			Nashville. Little Rock. Santa Fe.		
		Afternoon.	Risks.	Sets.	☽ Sets.	Risks.	Sets.	☽ Sets.	Risks.	Sets.	☽ Sets.	Risks.	Sets.	☽ Sets.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	W	12 6 02	4 59	7 01	rises.	4 51	7 09	rises.	4 52	7 20	rises.	5 06	6 54	rises.
2	T	12 5 58	5 00	7 00	10 43	4 52	7 08	10 36	4 53	7 18	10 36	5 07	6 53	10 43
3	F	12 5 53	5 01	6 59	11 25	4 53	7 07	11 17	4 54	7 17	11 17	5 08	6 52	11 25
4	S	12 5 48	5 02	6 58	morn	4 54	7 06	morn	4 55	7 16	morn	5 09	6 51	morn
5	S	12 5 42	5 03	6 57	0 10	4 55	7 05	0 01	4 56	7 15	0 01	5 10	6 50	0 10
6	M	12 5 36	5 04	6 56	1 01	4 56	7 04	0 51	4 57	7 14	0 51	5 11	6 49	1 01
7	T	12 5 29	5 05	6 55	2 00	4 57	7 03	1 49	4 58	7 12	1 49	5 12	6 48	2 00
8	W	12 5 22	5 06	6 54	3 00	4 59	7 01	2 50	4 59	7 11	2 50	5 12	6 48	3 00
9	T	12 5 14	5 07	6 53	4 14	5 00	7 00	4 07	5 00	7 10	4 07	5 13	6 47	4 14
10	F	12 5 05	5 08	6 52	sets.	5 01	6 59	sets.	5 01	7 08	sets.	5 14	6 46	sets.
11	S	12 4 56	5 10	6 50	7 30	5 02	6 58	7 31	5 02	7 07	7 31	5 15	6 45	7 30
12	S	12 4 46	5 11	6 49	8 04	5 03	6 57	8 03	5 03	7 06	8 03	5 16	6 44	8 04
13	M	12 4 36	5 12	6 48	8 37	5 05	6 55	8 35	5 04	7 04	8 35	5 17	6 43	8 37
14	T	12 4 25	5 13	6 47	9 08	5 06	6 54	9 04	5 05	7 03	9 04	5 18	6 42	9 08
15	W	12 4 14	5 14	6 46	9 40	5 07	6 53	9 34	5 07	7 01	9 34	5 19	6 41	9 40
16	T	12 4 02	5 15	6 45	10 14	5 08	6 52	10 07	5 08	7 00	10 07	5 20	6 40	10 14
17	F	12 3 50	5 17	6 43	10 49	5 10	6 50	10 41	5 09	6 58	10 41	5 21	6 39	10 49
18	S	12 3 37	5 18	6 42	11 26	5 11	6 49	11 16	5 10	6 57	11 16	5 22	6 38	11 26
19	S	12 3 23	5 19	6 41	morn	5 12	6 48	11 59	5 11	6 55	11 59	5 23	6 37	morn
20	M	12 3 09	5 20	6 40	0 09	5 14	6 46	morn	5 12	6 54	morn	5 24	6 36	0 09
21	T	12 2 55	5 21	6 39	0 57	5 15	6 45	0 47	5 13	6 52	0 47	5 25	6 35	0 57
22	W	12 2 40	5 22	6 38	1 48	5 17	6 43	1 38	5 14	6 51	1 38	5 26	6 34	1 48
23	T	12 2 25	5 23	6 37	2 44	5 18	6 42	2 35	5 15	6 49	2 35	5 27	6 33	2 44
24	F	12 2 09	5 24	6 36	3 42	5 19	6 41	3 34	5 16	6 48	3 34	5 28	6 32	3 42
25	S	12 1 53	5 25	6 35	rises.	5 21	6 39	rises.	5 17	6 46	rises.	5 29	6 31	rises.
26	S	12 1 36	5 27	6 33	6 54	5 22	6 38	6 54	5 18	6 44	6 54	5 30	6 30	6 54
27	M	12 1 19	5 28	6 32	7 29	5 23	6 37	7 27	5 19	6 43	7 27	5 31	6 29	7 29
28	T	12 1 00	5 29	6 31	8 06	5 24	6 36	8 02	5 20	6 41	8 02	5 32	6 28	8 06
29	W	12 0 44	5 30	6 30	8 44	5 25	6 35	8 38	5 21	6 39	8 38	5 33	6 27	8 44
30	T	12 0 26	5 31	6 29	9 29	5 27	6 33	9 22	5 22	6 38	9 22	5 34	6 26	9 29
31	F	12 0 07	5 32	6 28	10 10	5 28	6 32	10 02	5 23	6 36	10 02	5 35	6 25	10 10

Domestic Calendar.

Blackberry Jelly.—Gather the fruit when perfectly ripe, and in very dry weather. Put the blackberries into a jar and place the jar in hot water, keeping it boiling till the juice is extracted from the fruit. Pass it through a fine sieve or jelly-bag without much pressure. For every pint of juice add fourteen ounces of sugar, and boil in a clean preserving-pan about five and twenty minutes, carefully taking off the scum as it rises to the surface. Place it hot in small jars, and cover it down with thin tissue-paper dipped in brandy, and brown paper over it. Keep it in a cool, dry place.

Pickled Plums.—Seven pounds of plums, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon. Boil the vinegar and sugar together, and pour them over the plums, three mornings in succession. The fourth morning put them all over the fire—simmer, but not boil. Put the spices in layers with the plums, before the vinegar is poured on.

Superior Tomato Catsup.—Take half a bushel of ripe tomatoes, slice, and mix with two tablespoonfuls of salt. Put them in a brass or copper kettle, and stew them over a gentle fire four or five hours. When cool, strain them through a tin colander to separate the skin and seeds from the pulp and juice, to which latter add a pint of sliced onions, and stew three hours longer. Then turn the liquid into an earthen or stone jar, and, while hot, add three tablespoonfuls of black pepper, one of cayenne, two of mustard-seed, one of cloves—each ground. When cool, add half a gallon of strong wine or cider vinegar, and it is then fit for use. To preserve this catsup pure and fine, bottle it up and keep it in a cool place. If the bottles are packed in a box of dry sand or ashes, they will keep better.

Apple Jelly.—Wash and pare half a peck of tart apples and throw them in water; peel two lemons and scald the peel, letting it remain on the stove; cut the lemons and put them with the apples in the kettle, and pour on the lemon water, making about a quart in all. Put a plate over them, and stew slowly till perfectly to a pulp. Then throw them into a jelly-bag, and let it drip. Measure one pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and boil twenty minutes. Put it in molds, or into jelly cups if intended to keep.

Crumpets.—Take two pounds of flour, two eggs, one half teacup of yeast, one pint of sweet milk; add a little salt, and mix thoroughly.

Rural Calendar.

Work for August.—If, during this month, you will clear out fence corners and cut off vexatious intruders, the sun will do all it can to help you kill them. If your wheat is troubled with the weevil, thrash it out and leave it in the chaff. It will raise a heat fatal to its enemy, without injuring itself. Every farmer should have a little nursery row of apple, pear, peach, and plums of his own raising. Plant the seed; when a year old, transplant into rows eight inches apart in the row, and two feet between the rows. During July, August, and September, you may bud them with choice sorts, remembering that a first-rate fruit will live just as easily as a worthless sort. This is a good month to sow down fallow field to grass. Plow thoroughly; harrow till the earth is fine; be liberal of seed, and cover in with a harrow and not with a bush, which drags the seeds into heaps, or carries them in hollows. The early part of the month should be improved by all who wish to put in a crop of buckwheat or turnips. If your pastures are getting short, let your milch-cows have something every night in the yard. Corn sown broadcast would now render admirable service. Peas for Fall use may be planted even as late as the end of the month. The extra early succeeds best.

Topping Indian Corn.—Experience has demonstrated that the grain fills better, ripens earlier, and is of greater weight when the stalks are left on than when they are topped. We mutilate no other product in this way. Why should we mutilate the corn plant? Let those who question the assertion about cutting the stalks when the corn is in the milk, make an experiment in order to satisfy their incredulity. Let them select a piece of corn of uniform growth, and cut the top stalks from every other row, and at harvest measure and *weigh* the corn from each. This will decide the question at once. We have seen this done many times; the result was invariably in favor of the rows on which the stalks were left uncut. This is a matter of much importance, and should not be overlooked in consequence of haste or idle prejudice.

Potato Tops.—A New York potato cultivator says: "The potato itself exhausts the soil but very little, as its elements are derived mainly from the atmosphere; but the potato top exhausts more than any other one vegetable, as its elements are derived more from the soil. Potato tops, then, should all be carefully buried where they are dug. If the practice were universally followed, no crop would exhaust the soil less."

"He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man, that he may bring forth food out of the earth; and wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." PSA. CIV, 14, 15.

SEPTEMBER, from the Latin "*septem*," was the seventh month in the ancient Roman calendar, and retained its name even after the year was made to commence with January. In like manner the remaining months were called October, from "*octo*," eight; November, from "*novem*," nine; and December, from "*decem*," ten.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
	D	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
LAST QUARTER	1	7 26 e	7 13 e	6 31 e	6 18 e	6 9 e	4 1 e
NEW MOON.....	8	9 31 e	9 19 e	8 36 e	8 26 e	8 14 e	6 6 e
FIRST QUART..	16	10 44 e	10 32 e	9 50 e	9 37 e	9 28 e	7 20 e
FULL MOON....	24	9 22 m	9 10 m	8 27 m	8 14 m	8 5 m	5 57 m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.			ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE.			BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.			NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.		
		Morning.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	S	11 59 50	5 34	6 26	rises.	5 29	6 31	rises.	5 24	6 34	rises.	5 36	6 24	rises.
2	M	11 59 30	5 35	6 25	11 53	5 31	6 29	11 43	5 26	6 33	11 43	5 37	6 23	11 53
3	M	11 59 11	5 36	6 24	morn	5 32	6 28	morn	5 27	6 31	morn	5 38	6 22	morn
4	T	11 58 51	5 37	6 23	0 52	5 34	6 26	0 42	5 28	6 29	0 42	5 40	6 20	0 52
5	W	11 58 31	5 39	6 21	1 55	5 35	6 25	1 46	5 29	6 28	1 46	5 41	6 19	1 55
6	T	11 58 11	5 40	6 20	2 56	5 37	6 23	2 48	5 30	6 26	2 48	5 42	6 18	2 56
7	F	11 57 51	5 41	6 19	4 00	5 38	6 22	3 53	5 31	6 24	3 53	5 43	6 17	4 00
8	S	11 57 31	5 42	6 18	5 00	5 39	6 21	4 55	5 32	6 22	4 55	5 44	6 16	5 00
9	S	11 57 11	5 44	6 16	sets.	5 41	6 19	sets.	5 33	6 21	sets.	5 45	6 15	sets.
10	M	11 56 50	5 45	6 15	7 07	5 42	6 18	7 03	5 34	6 19	7 03	5 47	6 13	7 07
11	T	11 56 30	5 46	6 14	7 39	5 44	6 16	7 34	5 35	6 17	7 34	5 48	6 12	7 39
12	W	11 56 09	5 47	6 13	8 12	5 45	6 15	8 05	5 36	6 15	8 05	5 49	6 11	8 12
13	T	11 55 48	5 49	6 11	8 48	5 46	6 14	8 40	5 37	6 14	8 40	5 50	6 10	8 48
14	F	11 55 27	5 50	6 10	9 25	5 48	6 12	9 16	5 38	6 12	9 16	5 51	6 09	9 25
15	S	11 55 06	5 51	6 09	10 05	5 49	6 11	9 55	5 39	6 10	9 55	5 52	6 08	10 05
16	S	11 54 45	5 52	6 08	10 50	5 51	6 09	10 40	5 40	6 08	10 40	5 53	6 07	10 50
17	M	11 54 23	5 53	6 07	11 38	5 52	6 08	11 28	5 41	6 07	11 28	5 54	6 06	11 38
18	T	11 54 02	5 55	6 05	morn	5 53	6 07	morn	5 43	6 05	morn	5 55	6 05	morn
19	W	11 53 41	5 56	6 04	0 30	5 55	6 05	0 20	5 44	6 03	0 20	5 56	6 04	0 30
20	T	11 53 20	5 57	6 03	1 27	5 56	6 04	1 18	5 45	6 01	1 18	5 57	6 03	1 27
21	F	11 52 59	5 58	6 02	2 26	5 58	6 02	2 19	5 46	6 00	2 19	5 58	6 02	2 26
22	S	11 52 38	5 59	6 01	3 29	5 59	6 01	3 23	5 47	5 58	3 23	5 59	6 01	3 29
23	S	11 52 17	6 00	6 00	4 30	6 00	6 00	4 26	5 48	5 56	4 26	6 00	6 00	4 30
24	M	11 51 56	6 01	5 59	rises.	6 01	5 59	rises.	5 49	5 54	rises.	6 01	5 59	rises.
25	T	11 51 35	6 02	5 58	6 40	6 02	5 58	6 35	5 50	5 52	6 35	6 02	5 58	6 40
26	W	11 51 15	6 04	5 56	7 22	6 04	5 56	7 15	5 51	5 51	7 15	6 03	5 57	7 22
27	T	11 50 55	6 05	5 55	8 07	6 06	5 54	7 59	5 52	5 49	7 59	6 04	5 56	8 07
28	F	11 50 35	6 07	5 53	8 56	6 07	5 53	8 46	5 53	5 47	8 46	6 06	5 54	8 56
29	S	11 50 15	6 08	5 52	9 49	6 09	5 51	9 39	5 54	5 45	9 39	6 07	5 53	9 49
30	S	11 49 56	6 10	5 50	10 44	6 11	5 49	10 34	5 56	5 44	10 34	6 09	5 51	10 44

Domestic Calendar.

Pear Marmalade.—To six pounds of small pears take four pounds of sugar; put the pears into a saucepan with a little cold water; cover it, and set it over the fire till the pears are soft, then put them into cold water; pare, quarter, and core them; put to them three teacupfuls of water, set them over the fire, roll the sugar fine, mash the fruit fine and smooth, put the sugar to it, stir it together till it is thick like jelly, then put it in tumblers or jars, and, when cold, secure it as a jelly.

Curing Green Corn.—The following is the Indian method by which they treat green corn for making succotash, etc., during the Winter. When the green corn is fit for use, a pit is dug, from two to three feet in diameter at top, and gradually enlarging at bottom, say five feet down, from six to eight feet in diameter. A large fire is then built near by, on which stones are heated, and when red hot, the stones and live coals are shoveled into the bottom of the pit, and sprinkled over with fine loose dirt. The corn is then thrown in with husks on, just as it is pulled from the stalk, till the pit is full. Then comes a thin layer of loose dirt, then hot stones—enough to close the pit—and the whole covered with earth to retain the heat. When the whole cools off, which takes several days, the pit is opened and the corn is found to be most delightfully cooked. When cool, the husks are stripped off and the corn dried in the sun; when thoroughly dried, the corn is shelled off easily, and is then packed away in bags for use.

Preservation of Herbs.—Every diligent housekeeper should complete her stock of herbs without delay, as the frost will soon place them beyond her reach. Many of these are very useful, and at times will be found almost invaluable. When gathered and dried in the shade, they should be carefully packed away beyond the reach of vermin, dampness, or other injury, and those which are fragrant should be closely sealed up in jars, air-tight boxes, or paper bags, to retain their odor. If the herbs are pulverized, as for puddings or sausages, it is all the better for them.

Mangoes.—Take large green peppers and melons—melons that are half ripe are very good—take out the inside, and put them in weak brine for four or five days. Then fill them with nasturtion, cabbage, green tomatoes, and onions chopped. Season with mustard-seed, cloves, and cinnamon, and cover with cold, strong vinegar. They require no scalding.

Rural Calendar.

Make Compost.—September is a month prolific in *fevers*. Physicians and other philosophers suppose that the state of the atmosphere is impure at this season in consequence of the decaying, in large quantities, of vegetable matter in our gardens, and near our dwellings. It is certain that the air in September near some dwelling-houses is quite offensive, and probably unwholesome. It is a shame for farmers to let this matter lie and rot where it is likely to produce disease, instead of converting it to a most useful purpose. All the foul matter of the house drain is valuable on a farm, and all of it should be seen to in September. Earth of some kind is needed for this purpose, and every farm has enough of it in some quarter. Peat mud is not the only article that is to be used to increase the manure heap. Loam from the sides of walls—on the field side—is often found doing no other service than forming steps for cattle to overreach the wall. Every farm has matter enough of this kind, though the owners are not always sensible of it.

Propagating Currants.—As soon as the leaves fall, take cuttings from currant bushes and cut out all the eyes or buds in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them, about half the length of the cutting, into mellow soil, where they will take root and run up a single stock, forming a beautiful symmetrical tree. They will start off and grow earlier by some six weeks the next season. If you wish it higher, you have only to cut the eyes out again a second year. They have been known to attain six feet in hight. This places the fruit out of the way of fowls, and prevents gooseberries, which may be treated in the same way as currants, from mildewing, which often happens when the fruit lies on or near the ground, and is shaded by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. It changes an unsightly bush, which cumbers and disfigures the garden, into an ornamental dwarf tree. The fruit is larger and ripens better, and will last on the bushes by growing in perfection till the Fall.

Sowing Grain.—Seeding wheat grounds should be finished in this month. If sown too early, it is liable to suffer from the fly; if too late, from rust. Those who sow acres by the hundred, must sow early and late both. But moderate fields should be seeded by the middle of this month. In preparing the land, if the surface does not naturally drain itself, it should be so plowed as to turn the water into furrows between each land—standing water, and, yet more, ice, upon it, being fatal to it.

"For the seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give their dew." ZECH. VIII, 12.

OCTOBER is the month of gladness and plenty. The vines yield their grapes, and the corn-fields their increase; the orchards shake off their ripened fruit, and the woods drop their mast. The frosts of Autumn begin to change the foliage of the trees, and the forests flaunt in the gayety and splendor of a bride newly decked for the nuptials.

Moon's Phases.	D	Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
		H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
L. Qr. ☽Sep. 30.	1	1 26 m	1 14 m	0 31 m	0 18 m	0 9 m	☽11 1 e
New Moon.....	8	12 15 ≡	12 3 e	11 20 m	11 7 m	10 58 m	8 50 m
First Quart..	16	4 40 e	4 28 e	3 45 e	3 32 e	3 23 e	1 15 e
Full Moon....	23	7 29 e	7 17 e	6 34 e	6 21 e	6 12 e	4 4 e
Last Quarter	30	10 2 m	9 50 m	9 7 m	8 54 m	8 45 m	6 37 m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.			ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE.			BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.			NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.		
		Morning.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	M	11 49 33	6 11	5 49	rises.	6 12	5 48	rises.	5 57	5 42	rises.	6 10	5 50	rises.
2	T	11 49 18	6 12	5 48	morn	6 13	5 47	morn	5 58	5 40	morn	6 11	5 49	morn
3	W	11 48 59	6 13	5 47	0 48	6 15	5 45	0 40	5 59	5 38	0 40	6 12	5 48	0 48
4	T	11 48 41	6 15	5 45	1 51	6 16	5 44	1 44	6 00	5 37	1 44	6 13	5 47	1 51
5	F	11 48 23	6 16	5 44	2 52	6 18	5 42	2 46	6 01	5 35	2 46	6 14	5 46	2 52
6	S	11 48 06	6 17	5 43	3 54	6 19	5 41	3 50	6 02	5 33	3 50	6 15	5 45	3 54
7	S	11 47 49	6 19	5 41	4 53	6 21	5 39	4 51	6 03	5 32	4 51	6 16	5 44	4 53
8	M	11 47 32	6 20	5 40	5 51	6 22	5 38	5 51	6 04	5 30	5 51	6 17	5 43	5 51
9	T	11 47 16	6 21	5 39	sets.	6 23	5 37	sets.	6 06	5 28	sets.	6 18	5 42	sets.
10	W	11 47 00	6 23	5 37	6 45	6 25	5 35	6 38	6 07	5 27	6 38	6 19	5 41	6 45
11	T	11 46 45	6 24	5 36	7 24	6 26	5 34	7 15	6 08	5 25	7 15	6 20	5 40	7 24
12	F	11 46 30	6 25	5 35	8 02	6 28	5 32	7 52	6 09	5 23	7 52	6 22	5 38	8 02
13	S	11 46 16	6 27	5 33	8 43	6 29	5 31	8 33	6 10	5 22	8 33	6 23	5 37	8 43
14	S	11 46 02	6 28	5 32	9 30	6 30	5 30	9 20	6 12	5 20	9 20	6 24	5 36	9 30
15	M	11 45 49	6 29	5 31	10 20	6 32	5 28	10 10	6 13	5 18	10 10	6 25	5 35	10 20
16	T	11 45 36	6 30	5 30	11 14	6 33	5 27	11 05	6 14	5 17	11 05	6 26	5 34	11 14
17	W	11 45 24	6 31	5 29	morn	6 35	5 25	morn	6 15	5 15	morn	6 27	5 33	morn
18	T	11 45 12	6 32	5 28	0 11	6 36	5 24	0 03	6 16	5 14	0 03	6 29	5 31	0 11
19	F	11 45 01	6 33	5 27	1 12	6 37	5 23	1 05	6 17	5 12	1 05	6 30	5 30	1 12
20	S	11 44 51	6 35	5 25	2 15	6 39	5 21	2 10	6 19	5 11	2 10	6 31	5 29	2 15
21	S	11 44 41	6 36	5 24	3 21	6 40	5 20	3 18	6 20	5 09	3 18	6 32	5 28	3 21
22	M	11 44 32	6 37	5 23	4 28	6 42	5 18	4 27	6 21	5 08	4 27	6 33	5 27	4 28
23	T	11 44 24	6 38	5 22	5 37	6 43	5 17	5 38	6 22	5 06	5 38	6 34	5 26	5 37
24	W	11 44 16	6 40	5 20	rises.	6 44	5 16	rises.	6 23	5 05	rises.	6 35	5 25	rises.
25	T	11 44 09	6 41	5 19	6 44	6 46	5 14	6 35	6 24	5 03	6 35	6 36	5 24	6 44
26	F	11 44 03	6 42	5 18	7 38	6 47	5 13	7 28	6 26	5 02	7 28	6 37	5 23	7 38
27	S	11 43 58	6 43	5 17	8 36	6 48	5 12	8 26	6 27	5 00	8 26	6 39	5 21	8 36
28	S	11 43 53	6 44	5 16	9 36	6 50	5 10	9 26	6 28	4 59	9 26	6 40	5 20	9 36
29	M	11 43 49	6 46	5 14	10 42	6 51	5 09	10 33	6 29	4 58	10 33	6 41	5 19	10 42
30	T	11 43 46	6 47	5 13	11 44	6 52	5 08	11 36	6 31	4 56	11 36	6 42	5 18	11 44
31	W	11 43 43	6 48	5 12	12 48	6 53	5 07	12 39	6 32	4 55	morn	6 43	5 17	12 48

Domestic Calendar.

Eat Fat.—The celebrated Dr. Hooker gives the following results of observations as to the use of fat: Of persons who between the ages of fifteen and twenty avoid fat, the greater portion die with consumption before the age of thirty-five. Nine-tenths of those who die with consumption are persons who never used fat meat. Dr. Dixon confirms these statements, and observes that "this is the whole secret of the benefit of cod-liver oil." It is a nutriment only, and has no medicinal virtues more than cream or rich milk.

Grape Jelly.—Strip from their stalks some fine ripe black-cluster grapes, and stir them with a wooden spoon over a gentle fire till all have burst and the juice flows freely from them; strain it off without pressure, and pass it through a jelly-bag, or through a twice-folded muslin. Weigh, and then boil it rapidly for twenty minutes. Draw it from the fire, stir in it, till dissolved, fourteen ounces of good sugar, roughly powdered, to each pound of juice, and boil the jelly quickly for fifteen minutes longer, keeping it constantly stirred and perfectly well skimmed. It will be very clear, and of a beautiful pale rose-color.

Apple Cream.—Pare and boil good rich baking apples till soft, rub the pulp through a hair sieve, add sugar while warm; when cold, stir in a sufficient quantity of sweet cream, and serve cold.

A Cold Pickle.—Chop finely and mix together one gallon of green tomatoes, six green peppers, and six onions; salt them well, and let them stand over night. Squeeze dry, and to each gallon add one tablespoonful of ground pepper and the same quantity of allspice, and one pint of mustard-seeds. Use strong wine or cider vinegar to cover the pickle, and let it stand a month before using.

Pickled Cabbage.—Shred red and white cabbage, spread it in layers in a stone jar, with salt over each layer. Put two spoonfuls of whole black pepper and the same quantity of allspice, cloves, and cinnamon in a bag, and scald them in two quarts of vinegar, and pour the vinegar over the cabbage, and cover it tight. Use it two days after.

Scalding Milk.—In Cornwall, England, milk, after having been cooled some hours, is scalded over a very slow fire, and then again cooled. The cream is taken off from twenty-four to thirty hours from the time of milking, as needed. Cream from milk thus managed is delicious, and so rich and thick that a common dinner-plate may be laid in the pan on the cream without breaking its surface.

Rural Calendar.

October Hints.—Much profitable labor may be done on the farm in October. The chief business will be to secure the root crops, and to husk the corn and properly store the fodder. Permanent improvements in buildings, fencing, and draining, add to the available capital, and should not be neglected from false economy; the present month is a favorable time for this work. Finish gathering apples before exposed to injury from frost, and market or store for future use. Cooked apples are valuable food for stock, when too poor to dry. Examine buildings thoroughly, and make all needed repairs. Clear out eave troughs, and arrange drains to carry away surplus water, especially from the manure heaps. Now is a favorable time for painting buildings. Butter properly made early in October is of the best quality. Store sufficient for Winter use, working it well. Beets and carrots should be harvested and stored in the cellar or in pits from the middle to the last of the month. Remove all tops and feed to cattle. Leave them exposed a day or two before storing, to part with superfluous moisture. Plant abundance of fruit and ornamental trees about the dwelling, in the fields, and by the road-side.

The Horse.—If you have the care of horses, remember that a horse is much more easily taught by gentle than by rough usage. If you use him well, he will be grateful; he will listen for, and show his pleasure at the sound of your footstep. As to his food, you should do by him as by yourself—"little and often." As for his work, begin early, and then you need not hurry. Remember, it is the speed, and not the weight, that spoils many a true-hearted worker.

Corn and Cob-Meal for Hens.—A lady, who always contrives to have plenty of eggs, says that the best food for hens is a dough made of meal from corn and cobs ground together. Meal of corn alone, or clear corn, is apt to fatten the hens too much, while they do not, in order to be kept in good laying condition, require such concentrated food.

Plowing Old Orchards.—How many old orchards there are that have been seeded down and the land suffered to lie in grass till the trees produce cracked, gnarled, and worthless fruit—and little of that. Such orchards should be plowed—and as deep as may be without disturbing too many of the roots. The present month is a good time to perform this labor. The earlier, the better. Fall plowing and Summer fallows are as good for fruit-trees as for any farm crop.

"We all do fade as a leaf." ISAIAH LXIV, 6.
"All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away." 1 PETER I, 24.

NOVEMBER, with his blasts, strips the leaves from the trees, withers the grass with his frosts, and nips the latest vegetation with his cold. As falls the year, so perishes man: and the simile is common in both sacred and secular poetry. Long ago Homer declared that, as the generation of the leaves, so also are the generations of men. One perishes, another is renewed; and out of death comes life as out of life comes death.

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St Paul.	San Fr.
	D	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
NEW MOON.....	7	5 41 m	5 29 m	4 46 m	4 33 m	4 24 m	2 16 m
FIRST QUART..	15	9 24 m	9 11 m	8 29 m	9 16 m	8 7 m	5 59 m
FULL MOON	24	5 31 m	5 19 m	4 36 m	4 23 m	4 14 m	2 6 m
LAST QUARTER	28	10 21 e	10 10 e	9 27 e	9 14 e	9 5 e	6 57 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.			ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE.			BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.			NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.		
		Morning.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.
		H M S	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	T	11 43 42	6 49	5 11	rises.	6 55	5 05	rises.	6 33	4 54	rises.	6 44	5 16	rises.
2	F	11 43 41	6 50	5 10	1 48	6 56	5 04	1 44	6 34	4 52	1 44	6 45	5 15	1 48
3	S	11 43 41	6 51	5 09	2 48	6 57	5 03	2 45	6 36	4 51	2 45	6 45	5 15	2 48
4	S	11 43 42	6 52	5 08	3 46	6 59	5 01	3 45	6 37	4 50	3 45	6 46	5 14	3 46
5	M	11 43 44	6 53	5 07	4 42	7 01	4 59	4 43	6 38	4 49	4 43	6 47	5 13	4 42
6	T	11 43 46	6 54	5 06	5 38	7 02	4 58	5 41	6 39	4 48	5 41	6 48	5 12	5 38
7	W	11 43 50	6 55	5 05	sets.	7 03	4 57	sets.	6 41	4 46	sets.	6 49	5 11	sets.
8	T	11 43 54	6 56	5 04	6 00	7 04	4 56	5 51	6 42	4 45	5 51	6 50	5 10	6 00
9	F	11 43 59	6 57	5 03	6 40	7 05	4 55	6 30	6 43	4 44	6 30	6 51	5 09	6 40
10	S	11 44 05	6 58	5 02	7 25	7 06	4 54	7 15	6 45	4 43	7 15	6 52	5 08	7 25
11	S	11 44 12	6 59	5 01	8 15	7 08	4 52	8 05	6 46	4 42	8 05	6 53	5 07	8 15
12	M	11 44 20	7 00	5 00	9 07	7 09	4 51	8 57	6 47	4 41	8 57	6 54	5 06	9 07
13	T	11 44 28	7 01	4 59	10 01	7 10	4 50	9 52	6 48	4 40	9 52	6 54	5 06	10 01
14	W	11 44 37	7 02	4 58	10 59	7 11	4 49	10 52	6 50	4 39	10 52	6 55	5 05	10 59
15	T	11 44 48	7 03	4 57	11 56	7 12	4 48	11 50	6 51	4 38	11 50	6 56	5 04	11 56
16	F	11 44 59	7 04	4 56	morn	7 13	4 47	morn	6 52	4 37	morn	6 57	5 03	morn
17	S	11 45 10	7 05	4 55	1 01	7 14	4 46	0 57	6 53	4 37	0 57	6 58	5 02	1 01
18	S	11 45 23	7 06	4 54	2 05	7 15	4 45	2 03	6 55	4 36	2 03	6 58	5 02	2 05
19	M	11 45 36	7 07	4 53	3 12	7 16	4 44	3 12	6 56	4 35	3 12	6 59	5 01	3 12
20	T	11 45 50	7 08	4 52	4 22	7 17	4 43	4 24	6 57	4 34	4 24	7 00	5 00	4 22
21	W	11 46 05	7 09	4 51	5 34	7 18	4 42	5 38	6 58	4 34	5 38	7 01	4 59	5 34
22	T	11 46 31	7 10	4 50	rises.	7 19	4 41	rises.	6 59	4 33	rises.	7 02	4 58	rises.
23	F	11 46 38	7 11	4 49	6 20	7 20	4 40	6 10	7 01	4 32	6 10	7 03	4 57	6 20
24	S	11 46 55	7 12	4 48	7 23	7 21	4 39	7 13	7 02	4 32	7 13	7 04	4 56	7 23
25	S	11 47 13	7 13	4 47	8 26	7 22	4 38	8 17	7 03	4 31	8 17	7 04	4 56	8 26
26	M	11 47 32	7 13	4 47	9 31	7 23	4 37	9 23	7 04	4 31	9 23	7,05	4 55	9 31
27	T	11 47 52	7 14	4 46	10 37	7 24	4 36	10 30	7 05	4 30	10 30	7 05	4 55	10 37
28	W	11 48 12	7 15	4 45	11 39	7 25	4 35	11 34	7 06	4 30	11 34	7 06	4 54	11 39
29	T	11 48 33	7 16	4 44	morn	7 26	4 34	morn	7 07	4 29	morn	7 06	4 54	morn
30	F	11 48 50	7 17	4 43	0 39	7 27	4 33	0 42	7 08	4 29	0 42	7 07	4 53	0 39

Domestic Calendar.

Good Housekeepers.—If there be any thing among the temporals to make life pleasant, it is in the walls of a well-ordered house, where all is adjusted to please—not by its finery or costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness and content, which invite all who enter to taste its comforts. The woman who does not make this a grand item in all her routine of duties, has not yet learned the true dignity of her station—has not yet acquired the alpha of that long alphabet which is set before her; and one who despises this noble attainment, despises her best worldly good, and indirectly despises her family, her neighbors, and the Word of God. "She looketh well to the ways of her household," was spoken by the wisest man that ever lived, and will be told a memorial of all those who have been eminent for this noble character.

Husk Beds.—Now—the husking season—is the time to secure the best and most durable sort of under-beds. All the inner husks of the corn should be saved for this purpose. True, it takes a great many to make a bed, but when once the sack is filled, it is a bed for life, and the lightest and softest thing of the kind that any one could desire. The husks curl up as they dry, and never mat down afterward. Moreover, no insects ever lodge in them as vermin do in straw. They are perfectly cleanly; and, being of a tough and strong texture, they will not wear out for years. We regard a good husk bed cheap for five dollars. A young married couple, to the end of life, live they ever so long, will have no occasion to fill a new under-bed if they once have their sacks filled with good, soft, well-dried corn-husks.

Pumpkin Pie.—Halve the pumpkin, take out the seeds, wash it clean, and cut it into small pieces. These are to be stewed gently till soft, then drained, and strained through a sieve. To one quart of the pulp add three pints cream or milk, six beaten eggs, together with sugar, mace, nutmeg, and ginger, to the taste. When the ingredients are well mixed, pour them upon pie-plates having a bottom crust, and bake forty minutes in a hot oven.

To Preserve Crab Apples.—To one pound of crab apples, take one pound of sugar; put the sugar in a kettle with just enough water to keep it from burning; let it boil up, then skim and put in the apples. Let them cook till you can run a straw through them, then skim out and boil the juice down to a jelly, then pour over the apples.

To Clean Brass.—Take oxalic acid, 1 part; rotten-stone, 6 parts; mix with equal parts of oil and spirits of turpentine; rub with flannel.

Rural Calendar.

Make the Barns Comfortable. — When lumber and labor are so scarce and so high, few will think of building new barns; but they should try to make the old ones comfortable. And this especially on the approach of Winter. If the siding is poor, board it up on the inside of the studs, and fill up the space between with swale hay, straw, or shavings. If the underpinning is loose, chink it up before frost. If the floors of the stall are rotten or worn thin, repair them, or pull them up and lay dirt floors before the stock break through and break their legs. Any handy farmer can profitably attend to such jobs on rainy days, with small expense, except for boards and nails.

Fall Plowing.—The question is often asked, whether Fall plowing is advisable? It may be advantageous or injurious, according to the character of the soil and the circumstances under which it is performed. Soils which are too loose in their texture, are liable to have their soluble matter drenched out of them, if stirred late in the Fall, by the heavy rains of Winter and Spring. Hillsides are also liable to be washed and gullied by the same causes. Again, the *particular time* in the Fall at which plowing should be done is an important point, and this must be determined by the objects which it is sought to attain. If the land is in grass, and it is wished to have the sward rotted by the following Spring, the plowing should be done early in Autumn, in order that the warm weather may bring on decomposition before Winter. If plowing is deferred till the commencement of cold weather, but little change will take place in the sward before Spring—so little that if cross-plowed much of the grass will be found alive, and by being again brought to the surface, will grow and obstruct the growth of the crop which is put on the land, or increase the expense of cultivation.

Coal Ashes for Grass Land.—The ashes of mineral coals differ greatly in quality. Nearly all, however, may add valuable ingredients to the soil, and must produce a very good effect upon heavy, clayey land. Joseph Morgan, of Pennsylvania, thinks we do not sufficiently value them, and says that he has made use of the article for more than twenty years, and, if well applied, prefers it to barn-yard manure in some locations; that it is improved by lying a few years exposed; and that, with the addition of a little phosphate and plaster of Paris, he has raised on a heap of coal ashes as fine pumpkins as he ever saw. The cinders among the ashes also make a good absorbent.

"He giveth snow like wool; he scattereth the hoar frost like ashes; he casteth forth his ice like morsels: who can stand before his cold?" PSA. CXLVII, 16, 17.

DECEMBER closes the year. In our retrospect of the months and the seasons, we can best adopt the words of Thomson in his grand hymn:

> These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
> Are but the varied God: the rolling year
> Is full of Thee!"

Moon's Phases.	D	Boston. H M	N. York. H M	Cincin'ti. H M	Chicago. H M	St. Paul. H M	San Fr. H M
New Moon.....	6	0 41 m	0 30 m	11 47 e	11 34 e	11 6 e	9 5 e
First Quart..	14	0 1 m	11 48 e	11 5 e	10 53 e	10 35 e	8 34 e
Full Moon....	21	3 52 e	3 39 e	2 56 e	2 43 e	2 26 e	12 25 e
Last Quarter	28	2 40 e	2 28 e	1 45 e	1 32 e	1 15 e	11 14 m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at the Noon-mark. Morning. H M S	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M	ALBANY. DETROIT. MILWAUKEE. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M	BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M	NASHVILLE. LITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE. Rises. H M	Sets. H M	Sets. H M
1	S	11 49 15	7 17	4 43	rises.	7 27	4 33	rises.	7 09	4 29	rises.	7 07	4 53	rises.
2	S	11 49 41	7 18	4 42	2 37	7 28	4 32	2 37	7 10	4 28	2 37	7 08	4 52	2 37
3	M	11 50 04	7 18	4 42	3 32	7 28	4 32	3 34	7 11	4 28	3 34	7 08	4 52	3 32
4	T	11 50 29	7 19	4 41	4 29	7 29	4 31	4 32	7 13	4 28	4 32	7 09	4 51	4 29
5	W	11 50 44	7 19	4 41	5 23	7 30	4 30	5 28	7 14	4 28	5 28	7 09	4 51	5 23
6	T	11 51 19	7 19	4 41	6 17	7 30	4 30	6 23	7 15	4 28	6 23	7 09	4 51	6 17
7	F	11 51 45	7 20	4 40	sets.	7 31	4 29	sets.	7 16	4 28	sets.	7 10	4 50	sets.
8	S	11 52 12	7 20	4 40	6 09	7 32	4 28	5 59	7 17	4 28	5 59	7 10	4 50	6 09
9	S	11 52 39	7 20	4 40	7 01	7 32	4 28	6 52	7 17	4 28	6 52	7 10	4 50	7 01
10	M	11 53 06	7 21	4 39	7 55	7 32	4 28	7 47	7 18	4 28	7 47	7 11	4 49	7 55
11	T	11 53 34	7 21	4 39	8 52	7 32	4 28	8 45	7 19	4 28	8 45	7 11	4 49	8 52
12	W	11 54 02	7 21	4 39	9 50	7 33	4 27	9 45	7 20	4 28	9 45	7 11	4 49	9 50
13	T	11 54 31	7 21	4 39	10 50	7 33	4 27	10 46	7 21	4 28	10 46	7 11	4 49	10 50
14	F	11 54 59	7 22	4 38	11 51	7 33	4 27	11 50	7 22	4 28	11 50	7 12	4 48	11 51
15	S	11 55 28	7 22	4 38	morn	7 33	4 27	morn	7 22	4 29	morn	7 12	4 48	morn
16	S	11 55 57	7 22	4 38	0 55	7 34	4 26	0 56	7 23	4 29	0 56	7 12	4 48	0 55
17	M	11 56 27	7 22	4 38	2 00	7 34	4 26	2 03	7 24	4 29	2 03	7 12	4 48	2 00
18	T	11 56 56	7 23	4 37	3 10	7 34	4 26	3 14	7 24	4 29	3 14	7 13	4 47	3 10
19	W	11 57 26	7 23	4 37	4 20	7 34	4 26	4 26	7 25	4 30	4 26	7 13	4 47	4 20
20	T	11 57 56	7 23	4 37	5 29	7 34	4 26	5 36	7 26	4 30	5 36	7 13	4 47	5 29
21	F	11 58 26	7 23	4 37	rises.	7 34	4 26	rises.	7 26	4 31	rises.	7 13	4 47	rises.
22	S	11 58 56	7 23	4 37	6 04	7 34	4 26	5 54	7 27	4 31	5 54	7 13	4 47	6 04
23	S	11 59 26	7 23	4 37	7 12	7 34	4 26	7 03	7 27	4 32	7 03	7 13	4 47	7 12
24	M	12 0 1	7 23	4 37	8 19	7 34	4 26	8 12	7 27	4 32	8 12	7 13	4 47	8 19
25	T	12 0 25	7 22	4 38	9 25	7 34	4 26	9 19	7 28	4 33	9 19	7 12	4 48	9 25
26	W	12 0 55	7 22	4 38	10 29	7 34	4 26	10 25	7 28	4 34	10 25	7 12	4 48	10 29
27	T	12 1 24	7 22	4 38	11 29	7 34	4 26	11 27	7 28	4 34	11 27	7 12	4 48	11 29
28	F	12 1 54	7 22	4 38	morn	7 33	4 27	morn	7 29	4 35	morn	7 12	4 48	morn
29	S	12 2 23	7 22	4 38	0 28	7 33	4 27	0 28	7 29	4 36	0 28	7 11	4 49	0 28
30	S	12 2 52	7 21	4 39	1 26	7 33	4 27	1 27	7 29	4 36	1 27	7 11	4 49	1 26
31	M	12 3 21	7 21	4 39	2 21	7 33	4 27	2 24	7 30	4 37	2 24	7 11	4 49	2 21

Domestic Calendar.

Premium Corn Bread.—To two quarts of meal add one pint of bread sponge; water sufficient to wet the whole; add one-half pint of flour, and a tablespoonful of salt; let it rise; then knead well for the second time, and place the dough in the oven, and allow it to bake an hour and a half.

Christmas Buns.—One pound of flour, six ounces of butter, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, quarter of a pound of sugar; beat the yolk of an egg separately, half a gill of milk, and a few drops of essence of lemon; bake immediately.

Baked Squash.—Take Winter squash, cut in halves, partially clean them inside, and bake slowly in an oven an hour and a half; then scrape the inner surface and remove the squash from the rind—which has served as a dish in baking—mash, and serve for the table. Or, cut the squash into several pieces, take off the rind, clean inside, and bake slowly.

Indian Cakes.—Six well-beaten eggs, one quart of milk warmed, a small lump of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint and one-half Indian meal. Bake in buttered tins, about two inches thick.

Fried Potatoes.—How few cooks know how to fry potatoes! There is nothing so easy to get and yet so palatable for breakfast, with a thick, tender beefsteak, or a mutton chop fizzing from the gridiron. To fry raw potatoes properly, they should be pared, cut lengthwise into slices an eighth of an inch in thickness, dropped into a pan over the fire containing hot beef drippings, turned frequently, nicely browned all over but never burned. The addition of a little salt and pepper, while in the pan, and a little flour dredged over them, is an improvement.

Christmas Nuts.—Take one and a half teacupfuls sugar, four teacupfuls buttermilk, two teaspoonfuls saleratus, two eggs, a little salt, and flour enough to form a dough. Beat the eggs light and mix them with the milk, add the saleratus, turn this into the flour, then add the sugar, and knead well. Roll out to one-half inch thick, cut into little round cakes about an inch in diameter, put them into a pan of hot lard, and take them out when a nut-brown color.

Pie Crust.—Take one pint of buttermilk, one large teacupful of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour enough to form a dough. Mix the lard and flour by rubbing them together; then add the other ingredients, knead well, and it is ready to roll out. Tender and good.

Rural Calendar.

Keeping Pumpkins.—Pumpkins for stock are best kept in a dry loft with the flooring quite open, so as to allow air to circulate as freely as possible between them. Were it not that they take so much room, we should prefer storing them in a single tier; but usually, for want of this, when a large crop is to be secured, they must be piled upon each other. In this case, we would recommend their not being placed more than three or four feet deep. If piled together in too large heaps, they gather moisture, and rot rapidly. When frozen, they may be preserved a long time; but they should be cooked before giving them to stock, otherwise they may do them great injury. On the whole, we prefer feeding our pumpkins as fast as possible after ripening, and before the cold weather sets in. They are of a cold, watery nature, and, unless cooked, we doubt whether they are near as beneficial to animals in frosty weather as they are in milder; or, indeed, any kind of fruit, though stock of good breed usually do well upon them. In feeding pumpkins to milch cattle, be careful to separate the seeds from them, as they tend to increase the watery secretions and diminish the lacteal.

Curing Hams.—At a late fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, the first premium was awarded for hams cured thus: To one hundred and fifty pounds of ham take one and a half ounces saltpeter, four quarts fine salt, with enough molasses to make paste; rub well on the flesh side; let it lie four weeks, then hang and smoke two days before removing from the smoke-house; paint with black pepper and strong vinegar; after which, bag them. Hang in a cool, well-ventilated and dry room, and no fly will touch them.

Feeding Corn to Stock.—A farmer who has had much experience in wintering stock, says, if you feed corn in the ear to cattle during the day, they will not digest it well; but a few nubbins fed at night, after the animal has eaten hay and is ready to lie down, will all be re-chewed with the cud and thoroughly digested, adding profitably to the keeping of the animal.

Ice-Houses.—Every farmer should gather his supply of ice from the nearest stream to his farm. With regard to accumulating large stocks, it may be stated enormous ice-houses are not necessary. Hundreds of tuns of ice may be piled up in the open air, and no other protection is necessary than a good thatch of hemlock or pine boughs over the pile. The waste will be far less than the expense of building the cheapest board ice-houses.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

States and Territories.	Church Property, 1864.			Sunday Schools, 1864.			
	Churches.	Parson'ges	Prob. Value.	S. Schools.	Officers & Teach'rs.	Scholars.	Vols. in Library.
New England States—							
Maine	1982/3	92	$522,937	268	2,721	16,216	57,057
New Hampshire	90	46	268,050	110	1,464	10,225	32,219
Vermont	206	112	497,325	263	2,668	16,535	57,692
Massachusetts	213	67	1,609,250	231	4,432	31,432	102,953
Rhode Island	18	8	194,900	21	479	3,688	16,112
Connecticut	157	56	663,100	157	2,328	12,973	60,157
Eastern Middle States—							
New York	1,6391/4	6531/2	6,057,833	2,3841/2	27,640	159,041	3,437,007
New Jersey	406	111	1,691,675	553	8,041	46,269	149,049
Pennsylvania	1,341	200	2,143,440	1,399	19,233	101,929	369,133
Delaware	158	11	298,625	151	1,709	10,038	31,698
Maryland	372	44	817,520	271	3,449	17,468	44,857
Virginia	15	2	35,500	9	117	829	1,698
District of Columbia	18	5	161,700	20	407	3,007	7,446
Western Middle States—							
Ohio	1,7841/2	328	3,116,178	1,765	20,747	120,604	332,294
Indiana	1,156	262	2,119,365	1,154	10,980	66,436	180,344
Michigan	260	160	793,500	713	6,874	34,841	101,852
Kentucky	42	9	72,320	32	378	2,175	4,840
West Virginia	227	27	198,675	177	1,847	8,892	28,782
Illinois	905	314	2,162,635	1,441	14,322	84,561	229,402
The North-West—							
Iowa	270	102	537,525	570	6,571	36,006	93,151
Wisconsin	225	135	462,475	528	4,788	25,983	75,699
Minnesota	73	43	94,960	184	1,364	6,521	21,184
The West—							
Missouri	68	22	193,285	75	703	4,400	9,906
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	60	.....
Nebraska	11	8	19,400	36	224	1,439	3,725
Kansas	34	6	52,340	106	763	3,945	10,996
Colorado Territory	1	.....	16,000	8	71	470	950
The Pacific Coast—							
California	82	57	341,087	112	915	5,674	24,917
Oregon	30	18	66,650	45	336	2,017	9,270
Nevada	4	4	60,700	10	74	388	2,625
Washington Territory	4	.....	10,100	8	61	390	2,300
Total	10,0081/2	2,9021/2	$25,218,990	12,8021/2	145,706	873,422	5,401,315

CENSUS OF THE M. E. CHURCH BY STATES—1864.

States & Territories	No. in Soc'y.	States & Territories.	No. in Soc'y.	States & Territories.	No. in Soc'y
Arkansas	262	Maine	23,144	Ohio	115,639
California	4,269	Maryland	56,575	Oregon	2,685
Colorado Ter.	265	Massachusetts	30,316	Pennsylvania	105,533
Connecticut	18,179	Michigan	32,403	Rhode Island	3,268
Delaware	12,389	Minnesota	7,773	Vermont	14,525
Dist. of Columbia	4,459	Missouri	9,361	Virginia	658
Illinois	89,181	Nebraska	1,557	Washington Ter.	321
Indiana	87,963	Nevada	281	West Virginia	15,348
Iowa	37,527	New Hampshire	10,155	Wisconsin	23,495
Kansas	5,574	New Jersey	45,816		
Kentucky	3,205	New York	160,386	Total	922,512

SUMMARY OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Conferences.	Tr. Preachers.			Local Prea.	Numbers in Society.			Benevolent Contributions.		
	Effect.	Sup	Total.		Members	Probat.	Total.	Miss. Sub.	S. S. Un.	Tract So.
Baltimore	72	21	93	93	12,037	1,693	13,730	$18,348 77	$31 00	$5 00
Black River	164	33	197	162	19,953	1,941	21,894	8,869 30	461 56	441 38
California	90	11	101	100	3,912	538	4,450	2,388 75	142 30	51 00
Cent. German.	72	10	82	23	7,826	1,063	8,889	9,075 73	329 09	465 20
Cent. Illinois	137	13	150	247	16,652	1,465	18,117	9,160 72	340 81	266 75
Central Ohio	103	17	120	156	15,322	1,536	16,858	12,797 01	221 47	335 82
Cincinnati	144	15	159	209	25,105	2,115	27,220	24,762 53	575 79	289 00
Colorado	14	...	14	8	214	15	229	1,000 00	43 75	45 20
Delaware, col.	33	1	34	94	6,504	328	6,832	435 95	.....	3 31
Des Moines	65	9	74	144	8,422	1,311	9,733	3,205 20	46 25	53 60
Detroit	90	12	102	172	14,559	1,579	16,138	9,083 51	171 21	148 33
E. Baltimore	202	28	230	155	29,246	4,296	33,542	22,937 72	549 57	523 23
East Genesee	160	26	186	151	19,492	1,615	21,107	10,304 82	306 52	200 93
East Maine	78	17	95	79	8,715	1,907	10,622	2,232 23	219 84	164 44
Erie	208	32	240	278	25,523	2,284	27,807	24,491 47	803 70	878 35
Genesee	105	12	117	78	7,366	638	8,004	4,880 78	329 87	111 01
German Miss.	34	...	34	27	3,465	1,151	4,616	1,167 04	490 26	379 02
Holston	42	4	46	55	5,799	695	6,494	.....	86 00	.....
Illinois	149	20	169	371	26,029	2,945	28,974	19,921 30	461 30	370 15
India Mission.	26	...	26	9	117	92	209	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	100	15	115	217	21,936	2,760	24,696	10,559 83	229 30	255 50
Iowa	89	5	94	210	14,966	1,450	16,416	6,112 03	98 90	109 78
Kansas	45	6	51	104	4,086	1,337	5,423	2,515 30	61 50	65 65
Kentucky	30	1	31	27	2,489	411	2,900	779 70	3 60	2 75
Liberia Miss.	21	3	24	42	1,350	102	1,452	.....	.....	.....
Maine	97	27	124	84	10,503	1,709	12,212	4,459 88	229 22	371 90
Michigan	125	11	136	190	12,748	1,739	14,487	7,376 64	260 27	72 58
Minnesota	82	8	90	108	5,996	1,033	7,029	2,852 56	173 85	73 08
Miss'ri & Ark.	68	6	74	143	7,161	1,464	8,625	1,590 25	33 00	7 35
Nebraska	21	...	21	16	1,309	320	1,629	731 05	12 90	6 35
Nevada	14	...	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark	148	7	155	93	20,686	2,513	23,199	16,729 50	814 03	826 48
New England	171	30	201	113	18,070	2,044	20,114	18,784 50	410 41	569 36
N. Hampshire	95	28	123	93	10,567	1,550	12,117	5,320 54	272 35	235 20
New Jersey	124	20	144	156	22,703	3,652	26,365	17,271 15	698 31	702 21
New York	244	41	285	202	32,807	4,422	37,229	25,813 82	1,172 91	1,272 49
N. York East.	161	35	196	200	28,218	3,404	31,622	34,911 93	855 02	150 49
N'th Indiana	108	18	126	268	20,269	5,023	25,292	13,528 46	225 92	232 62
North Ohio	97	16	113	131	13,282	862	14,144	11,607 64	284 17	267 53
N. W. German	69	5	73	49	4,636	1,047	5,683	4,498 85	141 87	169 80
N. W. Indiana	103	18	121	161	15,562	1,376	16,938	8,029 72	242 98	174 69
N. W. Wiscon.	35	3	38	41	2,260	445	2,705	785 40	77 57	21 40
Ohio	150	22	172	226	27,034	2,069	29,103	22,160 42	536 76	1,385 75
Oneida	141	39	180	128	16,884	1,914	18,798	10,203 27	352 88	325 13
Oregon	42	8	50	66	2,592	436	3,028	1,458 10	172 30	76 38
Philadelphia	261	11	272	352	45,970	6,179	52,149	57,593 44	1,371 81	4,126 51
Pittsburg	215	22	237	225	34,889	5,365	40,254	42,082 96	1,262 53	446 70
Providence	120	13	133	85	14,353	1,608	15,961	12,715 18	526 64	347 76
Rock River	139	29	168	212	16,910	1,590	18,500	15,078 94	786 90	537 65
S. E. Indiana	74	15	89	133	15,370	1,307	16,677	8,789 68	161 25	595 31
South. Illinois	108	10	118	338	17,311	3,167	20,478	6,852 29	298 22	553 50
S. W. German	81	...	81	100	5,624	776	6,400	5,095 50	177 57	336 20
Troy	164	34	198	126	22,381	2,053	24,434	12,243 62	528 65	1,190 66
Upper Iowa	107	15	122	172	12,010	1,486	13,496	6,959 56	339 12	370 73
Vermont	121	17	138	87	11,826	1,476	13,302	7,114 19	277 54	363 24
Wash'ton, col.	21	...	21	43	7,877	317	8,194	43 25	.....	.....
W. Virginia	76	12	88	155	12,303	2,497	14,810	3,497 43	47 55	45 60
W. Wisconsin	68	9	77	114	6,177	743	6,920	2,883 95	86 45	64 75
Wisconsin	113	17	130	156	10,186	1,496	11,682	7,078 83	272 75	1,179 75
Wyoming	95	15	110	136	13,295	2,068	15,363	6,435 29	283 16	316 73
Total, 1865	6,121	872	6,993	8,113	820,860	104,425	925,285	$607,607 58	$19,389 96	$22,581 28
Last year	5,856	965	6,821	8,205	829,379	98,941	928,320	497,867 17	14,606 59	17,198 04
Increase	265	...	172	.....	.....	5,484	.....	$109,740 41	$4,783 37	$5,383 24
Decrease	.....	93	.....	92	8,519	.....	3,035	.....	.....	.....

METHODIST LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

I. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Name of Institution.	Location.	President or Principal.	Founded.....	Instructors.....	Students, 1864-5.					Value of Buildings, etc.....	Endowment or Interest.....	Income.....	Vols. in Library.
					Male.....	Female.....	Col. Classes.	Gram. Sch'l.	All others...				
Albion College	Albion, Mich	George B. Jocelyn, D. D	1860	7	92	144	...	196	...	$45,000 00	.....	.....	1,000
Alleghany College	Meadville, Penn	George Loomis, D. D	1817	6	...	...	...	...	...	57,000 00	$80,000 00	$6,450 00	8,500
Baker University	Baldwin City, Kan	John W. Locke, A. M	1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio	John Wheeler, D. D	1846	9	141	150	16	163	112	29,000 00	23,755 00	3,375 00	1,000
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	William F. King, A. M	1857	8	185	238	15	66	342	45,000 00	40,000 00	6,000 00	600
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Penn	Herman M. Johnson, D. D	1783	8	138	...	90	48	...	.....	.....	.....	24,375
Galesville University	Galesville, Wis	George Gale, LL. D	1859	4	50	...	6	44	...	18,000 00	4,000 00	.....	2,300
Genesee College	Lima, N. Y	John W. Lindsay, D. D	1849	5	97	...	70	...	27	45,000 00	57,000 00	5,000 00	5,000
German Wallace College	Berea, Ohio	William Nast, D. D	1864	4	32	8	...	...	...	12,800 00	23,000 00	1,200 00	300
Hamline University	Red Wing, Minn	Jabez Brooks, A. M	1854	7	166	157	25	261	37	17,000 00	20,000 00	2,500 00	2,000
Illinois Wesleyan University	Bloomington, Ill	Oliver S. Munsell, D. D	1850	6	236	...	10	17	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Asbury University	Greencastle, Ind	Thomas Bowman, D. D	1837	7	314	...	105	140	69	50,000 00	69,000 00	8,000 00	10,000
Iowa Wesleyan University	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Charles Elliott, D. D	1850	8	76	94	43	105	22	40,000 00	.....	.....	1,653
Lawrence University	Appleton, Wis	G. M. Steele, A. M	1848	8	164	116	57	170	53	78,000 00	25,000 00	3,500 00	6,000
M'Kendree College	Lebanon, Ill	Robert Allyn, D. D	1835	6	226	...	50	168	118	57,600 00	.....	5,900 00	6,500
Mt. Union College	Mt. Union, Ohio	O. N. Hartshorne, LL. D	1858	8	215	155	82	8	280	97,250 00	.....	4,680 00	1,600
North-Western University	Evanston, Ill	Henry S. Noyes, A. M	1855	7	133	...	39	94	...	21,373 60	178,565 67	9,000 00	4,000
Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio	Frederick Merrick, A. M	1844	9	410	...	225	139	46	85,000 00	125,000 00	11,000 00	7,700
University of the Pacific	Santa Clara, Cal	Edward Bannister, D. D	1851	6	65	...	...	...	...	25,000 00	5,000 00	5,200 00	600
Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Iowa	William Brush, A. M	1858	7	155	155	12	202	38	50,000 00	.....	3,300 00	500
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn	Joseph Cummings, D. D	1831	7	114	...	112	...	2	109,051 00	247,861 00	18,596 89	14,400
Wallamet University	Salem, Oregon	Thomas M. Gatch, A. M	1853	7	...	...	...	...	...	41,000 00	20,000 00	5,000 00	600

II. THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES.

Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston, Ill	Matthew Simpson, D. D	1855	4	60	...	...	...	...	10,000 00	100,000 00	7,500 00	2,500
Methodist General Biblical Inst.	Concord, N. H	Osmon C. Baker, D. D	1847	3	52	...	...	...	...	8,500 00	20,000 00	3,000 00	4,000
Mission Theological Institute	Bremen, Germany	William F. Warren, D. D	1862	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

III. SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES.

Name.	Location.	Principal.	Founded.....	Instructors.	Students, 1864-5.		Value of Buildings, etc.....
					Male.	Fem.	
Amenia Female Seminary..	Amenia, N. Y.....	Sydney P. York, A. M.	1835	6	2	54	$25,000
Athens Female College.....	Athens, Tenn.....	Erastus Rowley, A. M.	1851	3	...	75	12,000
Baltimore Female College..	Baltimore, Md....	N. C. Brooks, LL. D..	1849	12	...	120	50,000
Battle-Ground Institute....	Battle-Gr'd, Ind..	D. Holmes, D. D.....	1858	...	181	140	.....
Beaver Female Seminary...	Beaver, Penn.....	R. T. Taylor, A. M....	1853	15	53	261	35,000
Bordentown Female Col'ge	Bordentown, N.J.	J. H. Brakeley, A. M.	1851	10	...	145	40,000
Brookville College	Brookville, Ind...	W. R. Goodwin, A. M.	1851	11	103	107	15,000
Brunson Institute.....	Point Bluff, Wis..	S. S. Benedict.....	1856	...	...	...	.....
Central Ohio Conf. Semin'y	Maumee City, O..	Russel B. Pope, A. M.	1861	3	...	...	10,000
Church Hill Institute.....	New Canaan, Ct..	J. L. Gilder, A. M....	1854	...	...	...	.....
Clark Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.....	G. W. Quereau, A. M.	1855	10	166	166	80,000
Colorado Seminary.....	Denver, Colorado	Geo. Richardson.....	1864	...	...	...	.....
Coolville Seminary.....	Coolville, Ohio....	A. M. Osborne.....	1852	1	19	24	2,000
Dansville Seminary.....	Dansville, N. Y...	Joseph Jones, A. B....	1857	6	114	117	19,510
Danville Academy.....	Danville, Ind.....	O. H. Smith, A. M....	1858	6	112	102	20,000
Delaware Academy.....	Delhi, N. Y.....	Silas Fitch.....	1820	7	97	136	36,000
Des Moines Conf. Seminary	Indianola, Iowa..	O. H. Baker, A. M....	1860	5	55	70	10,000
East Genesee Conf. Semin'y	Ovid, N. Y.	J. J. Brown, A. M.....	.....	...	...	...	.....
East Maine Conf. Seminary	Bucksport, Me....	J. B. Crawford, A. M.	1850	...	...	...	.....
Eau Claire Wesleyan Sem'y	Eau Claire, Wis...	S. A. Hall.....	1861	...	...	...	.....
Evansville Seminary.....	Evansville, Wis...	Henry Colman, A. M.	1856	6	81	135	10,500
Falley Seminary.....	Fulton, N. Y.....	John P. Griffin, A. M.	1834	9	239	235	17,217
Female Collegiate Institute	Santa Clara, Cal..	David Tuthill, A. M..	1854	8	...	70	.....
Fort Edward Institute.....	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	Joseph E. King, D. D.	1854	15	300	200	73,000
Fort Plain Seminary	Fort Plain, N. Y..	B. I. Diefendorf, A. M.	1853	7	75	65	25,000
Fort Wayne Female Col'ge.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	R. D. Robinson, A. M.	1847	6	...	109	40,000
Genesee Wesleyan Semin'y	Lima, N. Y.....	C. W. Bennett, A. M..	1832	10	248	366	.....
Gouverneur Wesleyan Sem.	Gouverneur, N. Y.	Geo. G. Dains, A. M....	1826	6	107	178	6,200
Grand Prairie Seminary....	Onarga, Ill.....	Warren Taplin, A. B.	1863	6	87	149	10,000
Hartford Collegiate Instit.	Hartford, Kan....	S. Lewis.....	1863	...	...	...	.....
Hedding Sem'y & Central Illinois Female College	Abingdon, Ill.....	J. T. Dickinson, A. M.	1855	6	100	102	25,000
Hillsboro Female College...	Hillsboro, O.....	A. T. Thompson, A. M.	1856	...	...	...	.....
Illinois Female College	Jacksonville, Ill..	Chas. Adams, D. D....	1850	12	...	230	75,000
Indiana Female College.....	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. H. De Motte.....	1865	...	...	...	.....
Irving Female College.....	Mechan'b'g, Penn.	T. P. Ege.....	1856	4	...	76	20,000
Jonesville Academy.....	Jonesville, N. Y..	Fenner E. King, A. M.	1840	5	35	25	9,652
Linden Hill Academy.....	New Carlisle, O...	James C. Foye, A. B..	1852	2	20	30	3,000
Maine Wesleyan Seminary	Kent's Hill, Me...	H. P. Torsey, LL. D..	1823	...	...	...	50,000
Middlet'n In. & Prep. Sch'l.	Middletown, Ct...	Dan'l H. Chase, LL. D.	1835	...	...	...	.....
Moore's Hill Collegiate Ins.	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Thos. Harrison, A. M.	1856	6	120	120	20,000
Morgantown Fem. Col. In.	Morgant'n, W. Va.	G. W. Arnold.....	1857	4	...	90	12,000
Napa Collegiate Institute..	Napa City, Cal....	W. S. Turner, A. M...	1861	5	35	25	20,000
Newbury Seminary.....	Newbury, Vt.....	Geo. C. Smith, A. M...	1834	8	186	238	12,000
New Carlisle Institute.....	New Carlisle, Ind.	Sam'l C. Miller, A. M.	1861	4	101	104	8,500
N. H. Conf. Sem. & Fem. Col.	Sanb'n Br., N. H.	Henry Lummis, A. M.	1845	...	...	...	.....
New York Conf. Seminary.	Charl'teville, N.Y.	S. G. Gale, A. M.....	1851	7	90	70	20,000
North-West'n Female Col.	Evanston, Ill.....	L. H. Bugbee, A. M....	1855	8	...	100	20,000
Northern Indiana College.	South Bend, Ind.	Levi Tarr, A. M.....	1861	8	100	80	30,000
North'n Missouri Col. Inst.	Louisiana, Mo....	T. A. Parker, A. M....	1862	5	95	100	4,000
Ohio Wesleyan Female Col.	Delaware, Ohio...	P. S. Donelson, D. D..	1853	10	...	316	60,000
Olney Male and Fem. Col.	Olney, Ill.....	J. C. Finley, A. M....	1859	4	50	70	7,000
Oneida Conf. Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y..	A. S. Graves, A. M....	1824	9	278	261	50,000
Pennington Seminary & Female Collegiate Ins.	Pennington, N. J.	D. C. Knowles, A. M.	1839	9	105	45	20,000
Perry Academy.....	Perry, N. Y.....	M. R. Atkins, A. M...	1853	5	92	99	19,250
Pittsburg Female College.	Pittsburg, Penn..	I. C. Pershing, D. D....	1855	22	...	419	80,000
Portland Academy.....	Portland, Oregon	.....	1851	...	...	...	.....
Providence Conf. Sem. & Musical Institute.....	E. Greenwich, R.I.	J. T. Edwards, A. M.	1841	13	164	168	45,000
Ripley Female College.....	Poultney, Vt.....	John Newman, D. D..	1835	11	...	208	75,000
Rockport Collegiate Inst'te	Rockport, Ind....	Wm. S. Hooper, A. M.	1858	4	88	84	31,765

SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Principal.	Founded.....	Instructors.	Students, 1864-5.		Value of Buildings, etc.....
					Male.	Fem.	
Rock River Seminary.....	Mt. Morris, Ill....	W. T. Harlow, A. M....	1839	...	...	...	.....
Santiam Academy.....	Lebanon, Oregon	L. T. Woodward, A. M.	1854	...	...	...	.....
S. Illinois Female College..	Salem, Ill.....	J. S. Moore, A. M.....	1854	5	25	50	$4,000
Spring Mountain Academy	Spring Mount., O.	D. H. Taylor, A. B.....	1855	1	16	20	3,000
Springfield Female College	Springfield, O.....	Jas. H. Herron, A. M.	1842	7	...	70	20,000
Springfield Wesl. Sem'ry and Female Col. Inst.	Springfield, Vt....	M. C. Dean.....	1846	...	...	...	.....
Springville Academy.....	Springville, N. Y.	David Copeland, A. M.	1828	6	100	120	8,000
Stockton Female Institute	Stockton, Cal.....	H. W. Hunt, A. M.....	1859	...	...	...	.....
Stockwell Collegiate Inst.	Stockwell, Ind....	J. A. Rich, A. M.....	1860	5	170	...	30,000
Thorntown Academy.....	Thorntown, Ind..	Jno. C. Ridpath, A. B.	1855	6	137	205	10,000
Umpqua Academy.....	Wilbur, Oregon...	T. F. Royal.....	1854	...	...	...	.....
Valparaiso Male & Fem. Col.	Valparaiso, Ind..	B. W. Smith, A. M....	1859	7	138	162	25,000
Waterloo Academy.....	Waterloo, Wis.....	A. M. Stephens.....	1862	...	...	...	.....
Wesley Academy.....	Wesley, Ind.....	A. Orear.....	1858	3	95	56	.....
Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass	Edward Cooke, D. D.	1824	10	286	232	103,000
Wesleyan Female College..	Cincinnati, O.....	Richard S. Rust, D. D.	1842	12	...	211	70,000
Wesleyan Female College..	Wilmington, Del.	John Wilson, A. M....	1837	15	...	157	.....
Western Reserve Seminary	W. Farm'gton, O.	J. M. Leonard, A. M.	1854	8	120	156	20,000
West River Classical Inst.	West River, Md...	R. G. Chaney, A. M...	1851	3	75	...	5,000
Whitewater College.....	Centerville, Ind ..	W. H. Barnes, A. M..	1848	...	...	...	.....
Will'sport Dickinson Sem.	Willi'sport, Penn.	T. Mitchell, D. D.....	1847	10	215	125	40,000
Willoughby Collegiate Ins.	Willoughby, O....	J. B. Robinson, A. M.	1859	6	73	181	.....
Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Penn..	Reuben Nelson, D. D.	1844	8	293	165	35,000
Xenia Female College.....	Xenia, Ohio.....	William Smith, A. M.	1850	9	37	192	19,000

Circulars asking for information were sent to all our colleges and seminaries, so far as known, but from some of them we have received no returns. In such cases, as well as we were able from other sources, we have filled out the required statistics. The following schools should probably be added to the above list, but as we could learn nothing concerning them, they have not been included: Knoxville Female Seminary, Tennessee; Lansing Academy, Michigan; Nebraska Conference Seminary; Rogersville Union Seminary, New York; and St. Cloud Institute, Minnesota. The following table contains the summary as reported:

SUMMARY.

Grade of Institution.	Number.....	Instructors.	Students.	
			Male.	Female
Universities and Colleges.....	22	144	3,009	1,217
Theological Institutes.....	3	9	112	.....
Seminaries and Academies.....	84	464	5,556	8,060
Total.....	109	617	8,677	9,277

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Missionary Society, in New York, third Monday in November.

Tract Society, in New York, second or third week in December.

Sunday School Union, in New York, second week in January.

Church Extension Society, in Philadelphia, between the 1st and 20th of November.

Public anniversaries are held also at such times and places as may be determined by the several Boards of Managers.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

METHODISM was introduced into America in the year 1766. This year completes its first century. In view of this fact, and as a memorial of its introduction, its progress, and its results, the last General Conference resolved that the Centenary should be celebrated by all our churches and people with devout thanksgiving, by special religious services, and by liberal thank-offerings. Two departments of Christian enterprise are to be placed before our people: one connectional, central, and monumental, the other local and distributive. To arrange for carrying out this plan, a committee was appointed by direction of the General Conference; and they, after fully considering the matter, recommend contributions from our people to any or all of the following objects, or for any local purpose that the donor may name:

To Garrett Biblical School, at Evanston, Ill., $50,000.

To Methodist General Biblical Institute in New England, $50,000.

For a Biblical Institute in the Eastern Central States, $50,000

For a Biblical Institute in Cincinnati or vicinity, $50,000.

For a Biblical Institute on the Pacific Coast, $50,000.

For the erection of a Centenary Mission House at New York, $50,000.

For the Irish Connectional Fund, $50,000.

For the Theological Training School at Bremen, $10,000.

For the Chartered Fund for worn-out preachers, widows, and orphans, such sums as contributors may desire to appropriate.

It is expected that a large amount of funds will be collected where no specified object is named by the contributor. For the proper distribution of these funds, a Board of ten Trustees, called "The Centenary Connectional Educational Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church," has been authorized to secure a suitable charter, and obtain a legal existence for the holding and using the property that may come into their hands. The disposition of the local and distributive collections is left to the several Conferences. A Central Centenary Committee is appointed, of whom W. C. HOYT is Corresponding Secretary, to whom all letters relating to the Centenary jubilee should be addressed, at 200 Mulberry-street, New York.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

NAME.	ENTERED THE MINISTRY.	Elected Bishop.	Years in Ministry when elected.....	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Thomas Archibald Morris.	Ohio Conference.....1816	1836	20	Springfield, Ohio.
Edmund Storer Janes.....	Philadelphia Conference.....1830	1844	14	New York.
Levi Scott	Philadelphia Conference.....1826	1852	26	Odessa, Delaware.
Matthew Simpson.....	Pittsburg Conference.....1833	1852	19	Philadelphia, Penn.
Osmon Cleander Baker....	New Hampshire Conference, 1839	1852	13	Concord, N. H.
Edward Raymond Ames..	Illinois Conference.....1830	1852	22	
Davis Wesgatt Clark.....	New York Conference.....1843	1864	21	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edward Thomson.....	Ohio Conference.....1833	1864	31	
Calvin Kingsley.....	Erie Conference.....1841	1864	23	Cleveland, Ohio.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, TREASURER.
REV. DANIEL WISE, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

THE following table presents the statistics of this society as given in the last annual report:

	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Volumes in Library	Bible Classes	Infant Scholars	Expenses	For Sunday School Union	S. S. Adv'es taken	Conversions
Total	13,213	149,577	861,484	2,529,087	17,463	131,075	$216,466 45	$17,839 47	222,276	18,892
Last year	13,088	148,582	841,706	2,473,418	17,275	121,596	168,695 23	12,978 48	206,281	20,233
Increase	125	995	19,778	55,669	188	9,479	$47,771 22	$4,860 99	15,995	...
Decrease	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	....	.....	1,341

Number of new volumes added to the libraries	23
Whole number of volumes in the Youth's Library	742
Pages of Sunday school books printed at New York during the year 1864	112,512,225
Pages of books contained in the Sunday School Advocate, printed at New York and Cincinnati, counting each page of the new series as equivalent to fifteen pages of an 18mo book	373,104,000
Sunday School Bells, (German)	10,440,000
Total number of 18mo pages printed	490,296,225
Last year	469,750,000
Increase	26,306,225
Number of books bound or put up in paper covers, and tracts	1,360,281
Last year	1,351,804
Increase	8,477
Average circulation of the Sunday School Advocate, each issue	259,100
Total number of copies printed	6,218,400
Receipts for the year 1864	$17,839 47
Expenditures	16,614 52

TRACT SOCIETY.

REV. DANIEL WISE, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D., TREASURER.
Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

THE last annual report of this Society, presented in January, 1865, gives the following summary of operations during the year 1864:

Total receipts for the year, $12,610.91, being $3,892.66 in excess of the previous year.

Disbursements, $12,017.41, or $6,498.56 more than in 1863. Of this amount $6,602.36 were appropriated to the army, and distributed mainly through the agencies of Christian Commission.

The circulation of the Good News during the Summer was 95,000, and now 87,000. The average circulation was 90,500. Total number of copies printed, 1,086,000. Four new tracts were added to the list during the year. The whole number of pages of tracts printed during the year was 14,464,000, being 8,860,000 more than the previous year. To this should be added about 2,000,000 pages of tracts published in Germany for the use of our missions there.

The Society has the following Assistant Treasurers, to whom funds may be sent or applications made for aid: At Cincinnati, J. M. Phillips; Boston, J. P. Magee; Chicago, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D.; Pittsburg, J. L. Read; Buffalo, H. H. Otis.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

REV. BISHOP MORRIS, D. D., PRESIDENT.
REV. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
REV. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., FIRST ASSISTANT COR. SECRETARY, *New York.*
REV. J. M. TRIMBLE, D. D., SECOND ASSISTANT COR. SECRETARY, *Columbus, O.*
REV. T. CARLTON, D. D., TREASURER.
REV. ADAM POE, D. D., ASSISTANT TREASURER, *Cincinnati, O.*
REV. D. TERRY, RECORDING SECRETARY.

Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE 1864-8.

I DISTRICT.—New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Conferences, ELISHA ADAMS, New Hampshire Conference.

II DISTRICT.—New York, New York East, Troy, Black River, Oneida, California, and Oregon Conferences, JOHN MILEY, New York East Conference.

III DISTRICT.—Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, Wyoming, Baltimore, and East Baltimore Conferences, S. Y. MONROE, Newark Conference.

IV DISTRICT.—East Genesee, Genesee, Erie, Pittsburg, and West Virginia Conferences, C. A. HOLMES, Pittsburg Conference.

V DISTRICT.—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Central Ohio, Kentucky, and Central German Conferences, L. B. GURLEY, Central Ohio Conference.

VI DISTRICT.—Detroit, Michigan, North-Western Indiana, Indiana, South-Eastern Indiana, and North Indiana Conferences, J. S. SMART, Detroit Conference.

VII DISTRICT.—Rock River, Central Illinois, Illinois, Southern Illinois, and South-Western German Conferences, JAMES LEATON, Illinois Conference.

VIII DISTRICT.—Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, North-West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, and North-West German Conferences, CHAUNCEY HOBART, North-West Wisconsin Conference.

IX DISTRICT.—Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri and Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado Conferences, D. P. MITCHELL, Kansas Conference.

The receipts during the year 1864 were $558,993.26; being an average of 60.2 cents a member, and an increase of $129,224.51 over the previous year.

The number of missionaries employed and members received into the Mission Churches is exhibited in the following summary:

FOREIGN MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Members.	DOMESTIC MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Members.
Liberia	19	1,493	German	240	22,787
South America	9	125	Indian	11	1,026
China	27	159	Scandinavian	31	2,146
Germany	43	4,132	French	1	63
India	47	164	Welsh	3	116
Bulgaria	3	.....			
Scandinavia	13	949	Total Domestic	286	26,138
			Total Foreign	161	7,022
Total	161	7,022			
			Grand Total	447	33,160

In addition to those employed in the above work there are nearly a thousand ministers who are engaged on the frontiers or in destitute localities, in city missions, among the freedmen, and as missionaries to the South, in charges that can not support themselves. Besides the missions enumerated above, there has been established a third class, designated as "Missions in the United States and Territories, not included in the bounds of any Annual Conference." This class includes all our missions in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Eastern Idaho, Montana, and the Southern States where the war broke up or put an end to all religious organizations existing before the rebellion. Special attention is called to the Disciplinary Plan for the support of missions, and particularly to the feature requiring monthly missionary lectures or prayer meetings in each charge or society. Wherever this plan has been thoroughly tested, it has been found to develop an interest in the subject of missions, and the contributions have been largely increased.

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

At the last General Conference an association was established under the denomination of "The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The object of the organization is to enable the several Annual Conferences to establish and extend their Christian influence and power throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship, and such other Church property as may promote the general design.

The society is controlled by a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-five laymen and as many clergymen—not exceeding that number—as shall be determined at each annual meeting; and by a General Committee of nine members, chosen by the bishops from nine districts into which the Annual Conferences are divided. The annual meetings of the society are held in the city of Philadelphia, in November. The following officers have been chosen, and all communications respecting the business of the society should be directed to them: Thomas T. Tasker, President; Rev. Samuel Y. Monroe, Corresponding Secretary, 119 North Sixth-street, Philadelphia; Colson Hieskell, Treasurer, 1122 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL CONFERENCE TRUSTEES.

The following Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church were elected by the General Conference in 1864, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1865:

Board of Trustees

REV. BISHOP D. W. CLARK, D. D., President.
MARCELLUS B. HAGANS, ESQ., Secretary, *Cincinnati, O.*
REV. ADAM POE, D. D., Treasurer, *Cincinnati, O.*

REV. JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE, D. D.,	ADAM N. RIDDLE, ESQ.,
REV. WILLIAM NAST, D. D.,	JUDGE JOHN FUDGE,
REV. WILLIAM YOUNG,	HON. THOS. H. WHETSTONE, (dec'd.)

This Board is authorized to receive and apply, under the General Conference, all donations, bequests, grants, etc., to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In response to inquiries upon the subject, the Trustees suggest the following

Form of Bequest.

I give and devise to "The Board of Trustees of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of ——— dollars, for the uses and purposes of said Church, and for which moneys the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

BOOK CONCERN.

NEW YORK.—Thomas Carlton, Book Agent; James Porter, Assistant Book Agent; Daniel D. Whedon, D. D., Editor of the Quarterly Review and General Books; Daniel Curry, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal; Daniel Wise, D. D., Editor of the Sunday School Advocate, Sunday School Teachers' Journal, Sunday School Books, and Tract Publications.

CINCINNATI.—Adam Poe, Book Agent; Luke Hitchcock, Assistant Book Agent, Chicago; John M. Reid, D. D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate; Isaac W. Wiley, D. D., Editor of the Ladies' Repository and General Books; William Nast, D. D., Editor of the Christian Apologist, and German Books.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Dallas D. Lore, D. D., Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

PITTSBURG, PENN.—Samuel H. Nesbit, D. D., Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas M. Eddy, D. D., Editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate.

ST. LOUIS.—Benjamin F. Crary, D. D., Editor of the Central Christian Advocate.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Eleazer Thomas, Editor of the California Christian Advocate.

SALEM, OREGON.—Henry C. Benson, D. D., Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate.

OUR GENERAL CONFERENCES.

General Conferences.	Place.	Date.	No. Conferences.....	Delegates in Conference	No. Preachers.....	No. Church Members.
Organization of the Church.....	Baltimore.....	Dec. 25, 1784	3	...	104	18,000
First General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	Nov. 1, 1792	17	...	266	65,980
Second General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	Oct. 20, 1796	6	...	293	56,664
Third General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 6, 1800	7	...	287	64,894
Fourth General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 7, 1804	7	107	400	113,134
Fifth General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 6, 1808	7	129	540	151,995
First Delegated General Conference.....	New York.....	May 1, 1812	8	90	688	195,357
Second Delegated General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1816	9	104	695	214,235
Third Delegated General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1820	11	89	904	256,881
Fourth Delegated General Conference.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1824	12	125	1,272	328,523
Fifth Delegated General Conference.....	Pittsburg.....	May 1, 1828	17	...	1,642	421,156
Sixth Delegated General Conference.....	Philadelphia.	May 1, 1832	19	197	2,200	548,593
Seventh Delegated General Conference..	Cincinnati.....	May 2, 1836	22	145	2,929	650,103
Eighth Delegated General Conference....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1840	28	143	3,865	852,918
Ninth Delegated General Conference.....	New York.....	May 1, 1844	33	179	4,621	1,171,356
Tenth Delegated General Conference*...	Pittsburg.....	May 1, 1848	23	150	3,841	639,066
Eleventh Delegated General Conference.	Boston.....	May 1, 1852	29	178	4,513	728,700
Twelfth Delegated General Conference..	Indianapolis.	May 1, 1856	38	218	5,161	800,327
Thirteenth Delegated Gen'l Conference.	Buffalo.....	May 1, 1860	47	221	6,987	994,447
Fourteenth Delegated Gen'l Conference.	Philadelphia.	May 2, 1864	49	216	8,205	928,320

*The Southern Conferences seceded from the Church in 1846, thus reducing the number of members during this period.

METHODISM IN 1866.

Designation.	Bishops.....	Conferences.	Preachers..	Members....	Probationers	Sunday Schools...	Officers and Teachers..	Scholars....
American Methodism—								
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	9	60	6,903	820,860	104,425	13,391	152,745	917,932
Methodist Episcopal Church South*.....	6	24	2,494	601,641	107,308	.....	.....	.....
Canada Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2	3	216	19,526	.....	196	1,597	8,888
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3	...	500	75,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Evangelical Association.....	2	12	405	50,336	1,172	644	6,472	28,854
Primitive Methodists, Canada.....	...	...	.....	5,854	.....	.....	.....	4,999
New Connection Methodists, Canada.....	...	...	.....	8,028	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Wesleyan Conference.....	...	...	591	53,467	2,928	749	.....	44,572
Eastern British America Conference.....	...	...	148	15,029	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Wesleyan Church.....	...	...	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Protestant Church.....	...	...	.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Methodism—								
British Wesleyan Conference.....	...	...	1,492	330,827	19,091	4,986	98,401	537,311
Irish Wesleyan Conference.....	...	...	.....	20,031	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Conference.....	...	...	26	1,658	168	37	258	1,859
Australia Conference.....	...	...	.....	42,042	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Missions.....	...	...	.....	62,545	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primitive Methodists, England.....	...	...	868	149,106	.....	2,000	.....	168,000
United Methodist Free Churches, Engl'd.	...	...	269	65,689	6,133	1,087	.....	146,282
New Connection Methodists, England.....	...	...	149	24,289	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bible Christians, England.....	...	...	227	25,832	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Wesleyan Reform Union, England.....	...	...	18	9,750	933	.....	.....	18,000

*Statistics last reported.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee	PRESIDENT	Salary, $25,000
	VICE-PRESIDENT	Salary, 8,000

The Cabinet.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York	SECRETARY OF STATE	Salary, $8,000
HUGH M'CULLOCH, of Indiana	SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY	Salary, 8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania	SECRETARY OF WAR	Salary, 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut	SECRETARY OF THE NAVY	Salary, 8,000
JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa	SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR	Salary, 8,000
JAMES S. SPEED, of Kentucky	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Salary, 8,000
WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio	POSTMASTER-GENERAL	Salary, 8,000

The Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, CHIEF JUSTICE. Salary, $6,500.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine,	*Associate Justice.*		DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois,	*Associate Justice.*	
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y.,	"	"	NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio,	"	"
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.,	"	"	SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa,	"	"
JAS. M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	"	"	STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal.,	"	"

There is one vacancy, occasioned by the death of JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee.
The salary of the Associate Justices is $6,000.
Court meets annually on the first Monday in December, at Washington.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Regular Session convened Monday, December 4, 1865.

Senate.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, PRESIDENT *pro tem.*
JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, CLERK.

CALIFORNIA.		KENTUCKY.		MISSOURI.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
J. A. M'Dougall	1867	Garrett Davis	1867	J. B. Henderson	1869	Edgar Cowan	1867
John Conness	1869	James Guthrie	1871	B. G. Brown	1867	C. R. Buckalew	1869
CONNECTICUT.		LOUISIANA.		NEVADA.		RHODE ISLAND.	
L. S. Foster	1867	R. K. Cutler	1867	James W. Nye	1867	Wm. Sprague	1869
James Dixon	1869	C. Smith	1869	Wm. N. Stewart	1871	H. B. Anthony	1871
DELAWARE.		MAINE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		TENNESSEE.	
G. Read Riddle	1869	Lot M. Morrill	1869	Daniel Clark	1867	Judge Patterson..	
W. Saulsbury	1871	W. P. Fessenden	1871	Aaron H. Cragin	1871	Joseph S. Fowler..	
ILLINOIS.		MASSACHUSETTS.		NEW JERSEY.		VERMONT.	
Lyman Trumbull	1867	Charles Sumner	1869	William Wright	1869	Jacob Collamer	1867
Richard Yates	1871	Henry Wilson	1871	John P. Stockton	1871	Solomon Foote	1869
INDIANA.		MARYLAND.		NEW YORK.		VIRGINIA.	
Henry S. Lane	1867	J. A. J. Creswell	1867	Ira Harris	1867	James S. Carlile	1867
T. A. Hendricks	1869	Reverdy Johnson	1869	Edwin D. Morgan	1869	J. C. Underwood	1869
IOWA.		MICHIGAN.		OHIO.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
.....	1867	Zach. Chandler	1869	John Sherman	1867	P. G. Van Winkle	1869
James W. Grimes	1871	J. M. Howard	1871	Benj. F. Wade	1869	.....	1871
KANSAS.		MINNESOTA.		OREGON.		WISCONSIN.	
S. C. Pomeroy	1867	Alex. Ramsay	1869	B. F. Harding	1869	Timothy O. Howe	1867
James Lane	1871	Daniel S. Norton	1871	Geo. H. Williams	1871	Jas. R. Doolittle	1869

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

CALIFORNIA.

1. D. C. M'Ruer.
2. William Higby.
3. John Bidwell

CONNECTICUT.

1. Henry C. Deeming.
2. Samuel L. Warner.
3. Aug. Brandegee.
4. John H. Hubbard.

DELAWARE.

1. J. A. Nicholson.

ILLINOIS.

1. John Wentworth.
2. J. F. Farnsworth.
3. E. R. Washburne.
4. A. C. Harding.
5. E. C. Ingersoll.
6. B. C. Cook.
7. H. P. H. Bromwell.
8. S. M. Cullom.
9. L. W. Ross.
10. A. Thornton.
11. S. S. Marshall.
12. W. R. Morrison.
13. A. J. Kuykendall.

S. W. Moulton, at large

INDIANA.

1. W. E. Niblack.
2. M. C. Kerr.
3. Ralph Hill.
4. J. H. Farquhar.
5. G. W. Julian.
6. E. Dumont.
7. D. W. Voorhees.
8. G. S. Orth.
9. S. Colfax.
10. J. D. Defrees.
11. T. N. Stillwell.

IOWA.

1. J. F. Wilson.
2. H. Price.
3. W. B. Allison.
4. J. B. Grinnell.
5. J. A. Kasson.
6. A. W. Hubbard.

KANSAS.

1. S. Clarke.

KENTUCKY.

1. L. S. Trimble.
2. Geo. H. Yeaman.
3. Henry Grider.
4. Aaron Harding.
5. L. H. Rousseau.
6. Green Clay Smith.
7. Geo. S. Shanklin.
8. Wm. H. Randall.
9. Samuel M'Kee.

LOUISIANA

1. M. F. Bonzano.
2. A. P. Field.
3. W. D. Mann.
4. T. M. Wells.
5. R. W. Taliaferro.

MAINE.

1. J. Lynch.
2. S. Perham.
3. J. G. Blaine.
4. J. H. Rice.
5. F. A. Pike.

MARYLAND.

1. H. M'Cullough.
2. E. H. Webster.
3. C. E. Phelps.
4. F. Thomas.
5. B. G. Harris.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. T. D. Elliott.
2. O. Ames.
3. A. H. Rice.
4. S. Hooper.
5. J. B. Alley.
6. D. W. Gooch.
7. G. S. Boutwell.
8. J. D. Baldwin.
9. W. B. Washburne.
10. H. L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. F. C. Beaman.
2. C. Upson.
3. J. W. Longyear.
4. T. W. Ferry.
5. R. E. Trowbridge.
6. J. F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.

1. W. Windom.
2. I. Donnelly.

MISSOURI.

1. J. Hogan.
2. H. T. Blow.
3. T. E. Noell.
4. J. W. M'Clurg.
5. S. H. Boyd.
6. R. T. Van Horn.
7. B. F. Loan.
8. J. F. Benjamin.
9. G. W. Anderson.

NEVADA.

1. H. G. Worthington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. —— Marston.
2. Edw. H. Rollins.
3. Jas. W. Patterson.

NEW JERSEY.

1. J. F. Starr.
2. W. A. Newell.
3. C. Sitgreaves.
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The States which, in consequence of the rebellion, have lost their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. As soon as loyal governments are again established, these States will be entitled to elect members of Congress. One delegate is allowed from each of the Territories to sit in the House of Representatives.

REBELLION RECORD FOR 1864-5.

1864.—November 2. Maryland Free State Constitution goes into effect.—3. Fight between General Sherman and General Hood; defeat of the latter.—4. Destruction of six United States vessels by two new rebel cruisers, the Chickamauga and Olustee, announced. 7. Night attack by rebels on Union troops in front of Petersburg, Va., repulsed.—8. President Lincoln re-elected by 407,000 majority, carrying all but three States. M'Clellan resigns his commission.—11. Rebel manifesto to foreign governments.—15. Sherman's army concentrates at Atlanta.—16. With 47,000 men Sherman begins his march from Atlanta.—17. The rebels repulsed in a night attack on the Union lines at Bermuda Hundred.—18. A severe fight between rebel and Union troops at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. Forty-five Union scouts captured by the rebel General Moseby, at Charlestown, Va. Rebel Legislature abandons Milledgeville.—19. Norfolk, Va., Fernandina and Pensacola, Fla., opened for trade, the blockade being partially raised by proclamation of President Lincoln. Fire at Newbern, N. C.; fifteen large buildings destroyed; in blowing up some buildings to arrest the flames, several soldiers were torn to pieces.—20. Milledgeville entered by the army.—21. Soldiers hold a mock legislature in the capitol.—22. Battle between rebel and Union troops at Rood's Hill, Va., without important results.—25. An agent from England, with a numerously-signed peace petition, to be presented to President Lincoln, arrives at New York. Attempt by rebel incendiaries to burn New York.—26. President Lincoln refuses to receive the English peace petition.—30. Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Thomas retires to Nashville.

1864.—December 2. Millen, Ga., captured by forces under the command of General Sherman.—5. Congress met.—7. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, was nominated by the President, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Chief Justice of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Chief Justice Taney. Raid on the Weldon Railroad, by General Warren, destroying Jarrett's Depot, twenty miles of rail, and two bridges, with a loss of 100 men.—9. Captain Duncan, one of Sherman's scouts, left the army, descended the Ogeechee River, and brought to General Foster, at Hilton Head, the first direct tidings from Sherman.—10. Sussex Court-House burned, in retaliation for the murder of several soldiers of the Union army, by the enemy at that point.—12. Sherman's whole army arrives before Savannah, bringing 7,000 negroes and 10,000 horses and mules. Aggregate loss on the march, 1,000 men.—13. St. Albans raiders released. Sherman captures Fort M'Allister, on the Ogeechee. Naval expedition under Admiral Porter sails from Hampton Roads.—15. Battle of Nashville; 1,000 rebels captured.—16. Completion of the exchange of 10,000 prisoners at Savannah. Sherman demands the surrender of Savannah.—17. Thomas pursues Hood beyond Franklin, capturing the rebel hospital and 3,000 wounded.—20. Hardee escapes from Savannah with his army. The President issued a proclamation, calling for 300,000 volunteers, for one, two, or three years, and ordered a draft to be made on the 15th of February, in case there is any deficiency. Great rebel salt-works at Saltville, West Virginia, destroyed by General Burbridge.—21. Sherman's army occupies Savannah. Union loss in Tennessee, since the 15th, estimated at 7,000; rebel loss 51 guns, 18,000 small arms, 3,000 killed, 9,000 wounded and prisoners. Farragut made Vice-Admiral.—22. Sherman writes to the President: "I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."—23. Torpedo boat exploded at Fort Fisher, without damaging the rebel works.

1865.—January 1. The bulk-head of the Dutch Gap Canal removed by explosion. At Savannah the people resolved to accept peace, submitting to the National authority under the Constitution.—11. The State Convention of Missouri, at St. Louis, abolished slavery.—15. Fort Fisher captured by General Alfred H. Terry, assisted by the fleet under the command of Admiral Porter. Fort Caswell, commanding the Old Inlet, and all the fortifications near the mouth of Cape Fear River, occupied by the United States troops.—16. General Sherman issues an order providing homes for the freedmen. General R. Saxton appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations.—21. General Grierson, with a force 3,000 strong, destroys a great part of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in General Hood's rear. He also strikes the Mississippi Central Railroad below Grenada, destroying thirty miles of it, with several locomotives and fifty cars, together with extensive factories. About 700 prisoners were taken, including Brigadier-General Gholson. There were also brought

away 1,000 negroes and as many horses.—31. Congress passes a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery.

1865.—FEBRUARY 5. General Grant extends his left wing toward Hatcher's Run. He advanced to the intrenched lines and threw up intrenchments, gaining four miles.—9. General Lee issued an order, announcing that he had assumed command of the entire military force of the insurgent commands.—11. First movement against Wilmington. Branchville fell into Sherman's hands.—15. Confederates evacuate Charleston.—17. Fort Anderson attacked by the fleet. Sherman occupies Columbia.—18. The flag of the Union raised on Sumter by a detachment from the Twenty-first United States Colored Troops. Fort Anderson evacuated during the night.—21. The Confederates evacuate Wilmington.—22. The Union forces take possession of Wilmington. Including those captured at Fort Anderson, we took 700 prisoners and thirty guns.

1865.—MARCH 6. General Schofield commenced his march from Newbern to Goldsboro.—7. Bill passed in Confederate Congress to arm the slaves. Charlottesville surrendered to General Sheridan.—10. Sheridan captures 14 guns and 1,300 men twenty miles from Lynchburg. An action took place at Fayetteville between Wade Hampton and Kilpatrick.—11. General Sherman entered Fayetteville, and communication with Wilmington, by way of Cape Fear River, was at once established. 14. Sherman starts for Goldsboro.—15. Kilpatrick met the enemy's cavalry, about five miles from Fayetteville, in the evening. His infantry coming up, he attacked and drove the enemy from his advanced line, capturing 3 guns and 200 prisoners.—25. Battle between Generals Grant and Lee. Fort Steadman captured by a rush of three corps of Lee's army. At length, however, the enemy were driven back, having lost in the engagement about 3,000 men.—29. Sheridan moves on Dinwiddie Court-House.

1865.—APRIL 3. The Union forces under General Weitzel occupy Richmond, which, with Petersburg, was evacuated by the rebel forces. Great rejoicings all through the loyal States on account of the fall of Richmond.—9. Surrender of General Lee and his whole army to General Grant.—12. Mobile occupied by the Union forces. General Stoneman occupies Salisbury, N. C.—14. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN by J. Wilkes Booth, an actor, and attempted murder of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. Mr. Frederick Seward injured. 15. Death of President Lincoln. The whole country in mourning. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, takes the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and becomes President of the United States.—26. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the President, is shot and killed by a party of cavalry sent out to arrest him. Harrold, an accomplice, is taken. General Johnson surrenders to the Union forces, with all the troops in his department.—29. President Johnson appoints Thursday, June 1, as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

1865.—MAY 4. General Dick Taylor and forces surrender to General Canby.—5. Jeff. Davis makes a speech at Powelton, Ga., reiterating the statement that he would soon return at the head of a large army.—10. Capture of Jefferson Davis in the guise of a woman, and his whole party. Colonel Harden, of the First Wisconsin, and Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan, led the capturing party. Trial of the conspirators commenced. 23. General Smith sends officers to General Canby, at Baton Rouge, to negotiate for a surrender.—26. Surrender of Kirby Smith and army to General Canby.—29. President Johnson issues his Amnesty Proclamation.

1865.—JUNE 2. Formal surrender of Galveston to General Canby.—5. The United States forces take possession of the city and hoist the old flag.—24. The blockade raised by proclamation of the President, and unrestricted commercial intercourse restored.

1865.—JULY 7. David E. Harrold, Atzerott, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt suffered the extreme penalty of the law—having been convicted of treason, and an attempt upon the lives of the Vice-President and Secretary, and participation in the murder of President Lincoln, by a Military Commission.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.—1. Emancipation, by constitutional enactment, in Western Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, and Maryland.—2. Emancipation in the District of Columbia.—3. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited in all the Territories.—4. Recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia.—5. 3,000,000 of slaves declared free by the proclamation of the President, January 1, 1863.—6. All fugitive-slave laws repealed.—7. Inter-State slave-trade abolished. 8. Negroes admitted to equal rights in the United States courts as parties to suits and witnesses.—9. Schools for the education of freed slaves in South Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Eastern Virginia, where, within three years, to educate the negro was punishable with death.—10. All negroes, bond or free, enrolled as a part of the military force of the nation.—11. The abolition and prohibition of slavery, by an amendment of the Constitution, passed by Congress and ratified by twenty-two States.—*Laus Deo.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETROLEUM.

WITHIN twenty years petroleum, or rock-oil, was collected in small quantities where it flowed from the surface of the earth, and sold in bottles as a sovereign lotion for rheumatic limbs. Its offensive smell was endurable as a remedial agent, but not as an illuminating oil. Science and labor have subsequently taken it under their protection, and made it one of the chief staples of commercial enterprise. It is found in our homes as a burning fluid, in our machine-shops as a lubricator, in our laboratories as an indispensable chemical, in our warehouses as most valuable merchandise. It enters into a hundred various combinations. Cosmetics and dyes are manufactured from it, and we may yet employ it in as many forms as we use India rubber. But we do not depend upon the scanty and impure oozings from the surface for our supply. We have bored into the secret chambers of the earth, and drawn from the vast reservoirs that lie beneath us. So vast are the oil resources of our country, that we have scarcely begun to develop them. We have already shipped to foreign ports millions of gallons, and yet the foreign demand is only partially supplied. If, heretofore, cotton was our most valuable export, it must now yield to petroleum. Of the exports for 1864, 24,000,000 gallons were refined, and more than 8,000,000 gallons crude, representing a money value abroad, at the price of two shillings a gallon for refined oil, of about £3,250,000 in gold. At the current rate of exchange, during the past year, this has given us a purchasing power in European markets amounting to $45,000,000 in United States currency.

Petroleum may justly be considered as one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed by Providence on man. It increases our national wealth, gives employment to our railroad and shipping interests, and supplies the place of gold as a purchasing medium in foreign markets. Its discovery seems to have been providential, occurring just at the moment when our whale fisheries were giving out, and when we had but very little cotton or other produce for shipment to meet our obligations in foreign markets.

FINANCIAL HONOR IN THE CHURCH

A GENTLEMAN of wealth, who had been much addicted to frolic and sport, was converted, and became a member of one of our city congregations. This congregation had adopted the *ad valorem* principle as a means of defraying its expenses. In a few months after this gentleman's conversion, the deacons waited on him in order to make their assessment; and knowing that he was rich, and that his proportion of the expenses would amount to a pretty handsome sum, they feared that he would not be willing to bear it, and their demand might give him serious offense and prove an injury to him. Hence, they approached their business with some trepidation and great caution. At first he was at a loss to know the reasons of their great diffidence. The deacons, perceiving this, became, of course, more explicit. The gentleman was surprised. "What on earth," said he, "do you mean? Did you suppose that I would be unwilling to pay my full proportion? When I was a man of the world, and united with a company in any scheme of pleasure, I would have deemed myself a mean man had I not paid my full proportion of the expenses. Go to the assessor's book, and put me down for my proportion of the expenses of the Church. Do you think that I intend to be a meaner man now, since I have become a servant of God, than I was when a servant of the devil?"

MAKING FUN OF PEOPLE.

ONCE, when traveling on a stage-coach, says a writer in a cotemporary, I met with a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant look-out for something laughable. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and sheep looked demurely at us, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense.

All this was, perhaps, harmless enough. Animals were not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing.

So it seemed to me; for, after a while, an aged woman came running across the fields, lifting up her hand to the coachman, and, in a shrill voice, begging him to stop. The good-natured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the roadside, squeezed herself through between two posts which were very near together.

The young lady in the stage-coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for, in getting through the fence, the poor woman made sad work with her old black bonnet, and now, taking a seat beside a well-dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind.

This was a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card, pretended to take a pattern of her bonnet, and in various other ways sought to raise a laugh at her.

At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her, and said:

"My dear girl, you are now young, and healthy, and happy. I have been so,

too, but that time is past. I am now old and forlorn. The coach is taking me to the death-bed of my only child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone in the world, where merry girls will think me a very amusing object. They will laugh at my old-fashioned clothes and sad appearance, forgetting that the old woman has loved and suffered, and will live forever."

The coach now stopped before a poor-looking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps.

"How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

The driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend had placed the card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her hand; and you may be sure I was not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one which we greatly hoped would do her good.

PARENTAL OVERSIGHT.

Lord Shaftesbury recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that he had ascertained from personal observation that of adult male criminals in that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that, if a boy lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor and only one against him as to an honorable life thereafter. This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child till sixteen. It can not be a very difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault—is owing to parental negligence or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the crime, in a country like England or the United States, lies at the door of the parents.

It is a fearful reflection! From eight to sixteen! In these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty. Fixed by parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow: "By God's help I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets."

WHAT WILL THEY SAY?

Mankind are governed, more than many are willing to confess, by the silent self-queries, "What will people think?" and "What will people say?" Think of it, reader, if these be not among your own perpetual inward questionings. Is it not every day, perchance, that you halt in some purpose or pursuit, and suffer the imagined verdict of the outside world—of your friends, acquaintances, the community? There are thousands who fancy themselves independent, but who are daily and hourly servitors of those tyrant queries: "What will people think, what will they say?" Never mind what they'll think or say, so long as you outrage no duty or decency; but only do what your own judgment dictates as best, as right and proper for yourself. This is the kind of independence that will sooner or later command respect.

WOOED AND WON: A PASTORAL ODE.

BY ARTHUR J. MUNBY, ENGLAND.

I SAT with Doris, the shepherd maiden;
Her crook was laden with wreathed flowers;
I sat and wooed her through the sunlight wheeling,
And shadows stealing, for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whose lap incloses
Wild Summer roses of faint perfume,
The while I sued her, kept hush and hearkened,
Till shades had darkened from gloss to gloom.

She touched my shoulder with fearful finger;
She said, "We linger, we must not stay;
My flock 's in danger, my sheep will wander—
Behold them yonder, how far they stray!"

I answered bolder, "Nay, let me hear you,
And still be near you, and still adore!
No wolf nor stranger will touch one yearling—
Ah! stop, my darling, a moment more!"

She whispered, sighing: "There will be sorrow
Beyond to-morrow, if I lose to-day;
My fold unguarded, my flock unfolded—
I shall be scolded and sent away!"

Said I, replying: "If they do miss you,
They ought to kiss you when you get home;
And well rewarded by friend and neighbor
Should be the labor from which you come."

"They might remember," she answered meekly,
"That lambs are weakly, and sheep are wild;
But if they love me, it 's none so fervent—
I am a servant, and not a child."

Then each hot ember glowed quick within me,
And love did win me to swift reply:
"Ah! do but prove me, and none shall bind you,
Not fray, nor find you until I die."

She blushed and started, and stood awaiting,
As if debating in dreams divine;
But I did brave them—I told her plainly
She doubted vainly—she must be mine.

So we, twin-hearted, from all the valley
Did rouse and rally her nibbling ewes;
And homeward drove them, we two together,
Through blooming heather and gleaming dews.

That simple duty such grace did lend her,
My Doris tender, my Doris true;
That I, her warder, did always bless her,
And often press her to take her due.

And now in beauty she fills my dwelling
With love excelling and undefiled;
And love doth guard her, both fast and fervent,
No more a servant, nor yet a child.

SEEKERS FOR TRUTH.

TRUTH seek we both; Thou, in the life
Without thee and around;
I seek it in the heart within:
By both can Truth be found.

The healthy eye can through the world
The great Creator track—
The healthy heart is but the glass
Which gives creation back.—*Schiller.*

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NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

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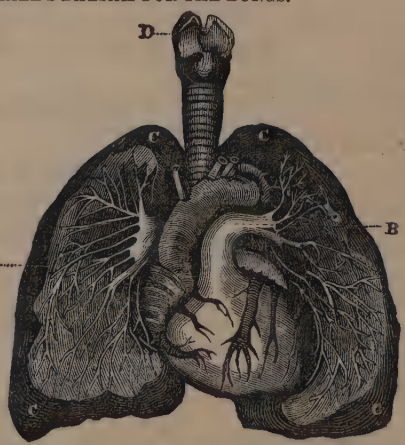

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NEW YORK, *April* 10, 1864.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gentlemen*,—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely-critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much alarmed, knowing the physician thought I could live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it had performed wonderful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy. It cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. Yours, truly,

B. S. H. GOOD,
21 and 23 Park Row, New York.

HAD THE CONSUMPTION AND WAS CURED.

COX'S LANDING, CABEL CO., WEST VA., *July* 10, 1864.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gentlemen*,—Mr. Henry Hall, having been discharged from the United States Hospital at Washington City, D. C., that he might die with his friends, being very low with Consumption, came to my house. I called a physician, and was told by him that he could not live forty-eight hours. I then said to the physician that as Mr. Hall would certainly die, I would like to have him take DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, as I had great faith in it. He replied that he had no objection, as nothing would benefit him, and then himself gave him a dose of the Balsam. I gave it till the next day, when the physician called and requested us to *continue* the Balsam, which we did for four or five days, when Mr. Hall was able to leave his bed. He continued to take it till he was entirely cured. The cure took place some twelve months since. Mr. Hall is now strong and hearty, and feels that he owes his life to the use of DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I also believe he would not have lived a week after he came to my house if he had not taken the Balsam. Yours, etc.,

JOHN A. COX.

STILL ANOTHER CURE AFTER ALL HOPE HAD GONE.

LETART, MARION CO., WEST VA., *January* 15, 1864.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gentlemen*,—Mr. Charles M'Clain was sick with what was supposed to be Consumption, so bad that the physicians told him that he could not live. Having heard of the virtues of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, he thought he would try it, and sent to my store and obtained a bottle; before he had taken the entire bottle he was restored to health, and is now enjoying as good health as any one. Mr. M'Clain's father died with Consumption. DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS is considered the best Lung Medicine we have, and is giving satisfaction, and curing LUNG DISEASES in all our region.

Yours, respectfully, GEORGE W. GIST.

ASTHMA CURED.

CRAFTSBURG, VT., *December* 20, 1863.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Dear Sirs*,—For more than twenty years previous to 1861 I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma, and had tried many remedies without receiving any benefit, till I procured a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which completely cured me. Many of my acquaintances have used this valuable medicine for other LUNG COMPLAINTS, with the same good results. Yours, truly, A. WHITE.

CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY HIS PHYSICIAN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 7, 1863.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: *Gents*,—I am anxious you should know how much benefit I have received from DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM. I took cold, which settled on my lungs. It resulted in my having the Consumption; so the physicians informed me. I became so bad that my physicians informed me that my case was hopeless, and I could not recover. About this time I heard of the wonderful effects of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the cure of Consumption. As a last resort I was induced to try it. On taking it I began to raise large quantities of thick phlegm, which almost produced suffocation. It seemed to me, when phlegm began to leave my stomach and lungs, that my whole system was shattered, and I feared the consequences. After a short time I perceived that what I called the roots of the disease had been pulled out of my lungs. From this time I began to get better. I continued to take the Balsam till I was fully restored to health. I am now well and hearty. I can truly say that I owe my life to the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

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